

COAST SKIPPERS  
PUT UP \$60,000  
FOR STRIKE FUND

Determined to Fight Matter  
Out With Companies  
Now.

NO ANSWER YET

Butterfield and Swire Say  
They Do Not Intend  
To Send a Reply

It is to be war between steamship  
owners and members of the China  
Coast Officers' Guild who have de-  
manded an increase in pay. This was  
definitely determined yesterday when  
a company official announced that the  
owners would take no notice of the  
demands of the officers. This is in  
compliance with their previous  
attitude of refusing recognition to the  
Guild.

Skippers and officers belonging to  
the Guild have demanded that their  
application be granted by 5 o'clock on  
the afternoon of May 1 on the threat  
that they will all walk out and tie up  
the China coast trade. If they  
succeed in paralyzing the fleets of the  
China Navigation Company, the  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Com-  
pany and the China Merchants Steam  
Navigation Company, more than 150  
steamers will lie idle while the issue  
is being fought out.

An official of Butterfield and Swire,  
who operate the China Navigation  
Company, was questioned yesterday  
as to the stand the owners had taken.  
"No reply has been sent to the  
guild in answer to their demands,"  
he said.

"Will any reply be sent?" he was  
asked.

"No" was the positive answer.

He added that the owners had on  
previous occasions refused to re-  
cognize the guild and they did not  
think it necessary in this instance to  
make an answer to the application.

He repeated that the company was  
willing to negotiate with its men,  
but would not recognize the guild.  
No. 1 in the demands sent by the  
guild was that the companies should  
recognize the organization.

Members of the guild have fore-  
seen that they have a hard struggle  
ahead of them and are not caught  
unprepared. They have a fat war  
chest. Sixty skippers have con-  
tributed \$1,000 apiece to furnish the  
sinews of war for fighting the matter  
out. In addition to this \$60,000 from  
the skippers, there are substantial  
contributions from the officers under  
them. The feeling of the shipmasters  
is more intense than in the other  
ranks because they have been longest  
without an increase. Members of  
the guild say that it has been 15  
years since the captains have had an  
improvement in their salaries.

The skippers are asking an increase  
of 25 per cent and the officers 15  
per cent.

"They are saying that we show a  
lack of patriotism by asking for an  
increase of pay at this time," said  
one of the skippers last night. "This  
is not only unfair, but it is ridiculous.  
Our pay hasn't been increased  
for 15 years. We had asked for an  
advance before the war was even  
thought of—and based our request  
on the fact that the cost of living  
had gone up about 100 per cent in  
10 years.

"If it comes to a question of  
taking advantage of the war condi-  
tions, we are innocent; but are the  
companies? They have advanced  
freight rates about 200 per cent.  
Why? Our pay is the same as it  
was before the war—and it wasn't  
enough then."

CASEMENT IS ARRESTED  
While Trying to Land  
Munitions in Ireland

Disguised Vessel, Acting With  
Submarine, Sunk; Many  
Persons Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The Adminis-  
tration announced that an attempt was made  
yesterday to land army ammunition in  
Ireland by a vessel under the guise  
of a neutral merchantman, but in  
reality a German auxiliary working  
in conjunction with a German sub-  
marine.

The vessel was sunk and a number  
of persons captured, including Sir  
Roger Casement, who has been con-  
ducting an anti-British campaign in  
Germany and elsewhere since the  
beginning of the war.

Directs Russian Drive



GEN. KUROPATKIN.

Under the direct command of Gen.  
Kuropatkin, the Russo-Japanese  
war veteran, half a million well-  
equipped Russian troops are assailing  
the German positions, commanded  
by Field Marshal von Hinden-  
berg, on a front of 70 miles.

Mr. Wilson Will Try  
To Alter The Bill  
Excluding Asiatics

TOKIO THINKS IT SUPERFLUOUS,  
JAPAN HAVING LOYALLY OB-  
SERVED AGREEMENT

Reuter's Service

London, April 24.—The Wash-  
ington correspondent of the Times  
telegraphs that, in view of the  
passing by the House of Repre-  
sentatives and the aftermath of the Senate  
passing the bill excluding Asiatics and  
legislating the agreement of 1908  
restricting the entry of Japanese into  
the United States, the Japanese Ambas-  
sador has told President Wilson  
that the Tokio Government con-  
siders such legislation superfluous as  
Japan has loyally observed the  
agreement.

President Wilson is understood to  
have promised to try to have the  
proposed law altered. This does not  
mean that he intends to try to  
secure for the Japanese the privilege  
of free entry, still less of naturaliza-  
tion.

Due to Land Question

An official report from Wash-  
ington says:

The protest of Japan about  
emigration is drawing much attention  
at Washington. The Federal  
Government considers that Japan's  
ill-feeling is due to the land question  
and if such a feeling remains it will  
mean a very serious disadvantage to  
the U.S.A. and it is better to have a  
mutually satisfactory solution. In  
the House of Representatives the  
democratic members propose to cancel  
all the items protested by Japan.  
The newspapers are also recognizing  
Japan's position clearly.—Eastern  
News Agency.

Lienshing Reported  
Sold for \$250,000

We are informed that the Indo-  
China s.s. Lienshing, of which  
Jardine, Matheson and Co. are the  
agents, has been sold to a southern  
party, for a sum in the neighborhood  
of \$250,000 Mex. She is to be  
delivered at Hongkong, probably  
about May 1. The Lienshing is a  
vessel of 1,659 tons net, and was  
built in 1890 at Glasgow by the  
London and Glasgow Shipbuilding  
Co., Ltd. She is 250 ft. long, her  
breadth is 36.1, and her depth is  
21.5. She has been running on the  
Shanghai-Weihaiwei-Chefoo-Tientsin  
line.

BURYING 20,000

Special Correspondent of The China Press

London, April 24.—Mr. C. Lin, the new Kutiun  
county Magistrate, is very active in  
promoting sanitary measures. Wonder of wonders, the 20,000  
confined but unburied dead of the  
city and county which have littered  
the streets and homes and rest  
houses for generations are rapidly  
being buried under penalties for  
non-interment. Processions of coffins  
are to be seen everywhere. Wind  
and water and lucky day divinations  
as well as the scattering of spirit  
money seem to have vanished in the  
haste to inter.

Hsu Shih-chang Resigns;  
Peking Policy Is Changed;  
A Settlement Will Follow

Predict Satisfaction of Southern Leaders, Whose Demands  
Will Be Granted; Return to Old Constitution

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, April 25.—Hsu Shih-chang has resigned. This means a change in the policy of the Peking government. The strife will now be settled with the Southern leaders, who will satisfy themselves as to the responsible Cabinet, a representative Parliament, the revival of the Provincial Assemblies, the removal of monarchists from public offices, the establishment of a national army under Parliamentary control, the pardon of political refugees and the renewal of the original provisional constitution.

Temporary Ministry

Reuter's Service to The China Press

Peking, April 25.—The Peking Gazette, commenting on the new Cabinet, says that, as the mandate points out, the Ministry is merely a step towards the eventual formation of a Government directly responsible to Parliament. The Ministry is intended to act as a sort of liquidator of the old Government, in the interest of the new Cabinet, which will be established after the conclusion of peace.

The newspaper says: "In quarters hitherto opposed to the policy of the Central Government, the step is regarded with indifference, particularly as the new Ministry is formed merely by a general shuffling of posts. This is not surprising, as it was quite plain that it was impossible to induce new men to join the personnel of the Government, even if the Chief Executive had any intention of so doing. Many people express the opinion that the new Ministry will be short-lived, as it has no special merits that appeal to the South."

Henceforth, all mandates will be signed by Premier Tuan Chi-jui and sealed by the President.

It is understood that the Government is compiling a list of the names of the members of the new Cabinet during the recess. These will be removed from their posts and deprived of their official rank.

Tuan Succeeds Hsu

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, April 25.—A Presidential mandate accepts the resignation of Hsu Shih-chang as Secretary of State and appoints Tuan Chi-jui instead.

Tuan Chi-jui has taken over his  
duties as Premier as from the 23rd  
instant. The first meeting of the  
Cabinet takes place today. President  
Yuan Shih-kai intends to appoint the  
former Ministers as his advisors.

The Commander of the 27th  
Division in Mukden, Chang Tao-lin,  
has been appointed Commanding

General for the provinces of Feng-  
tien. General Tang Tsui-wei has  
resigned.

The Civil Governor of Anhui, Li  
Chiao-chen, has been recalled to  
Peking; the Commanding General,  
Ni Tse-chung, has been sent after  
the affairs of the Civil Governor.

Wusih Fighting

Special Cable to The China Press

Wusih, April 25.—About 100 hundred  
Southerners came to Changyin from  
Woosung, on Sunday, and engaged  
800 Northern troops 10 miles north  
of Wusih, at 10 p.m. There was inter-  
mittent fighting until midnight and  
then the guns located the railway tank.

However, there were not ten  
wounded altogether and they were  
mostly farmers. The Southerners  
retired to Kian-kiang.

A thousand Northern Northerners  
arrived at noon today and will be  
followed by others from Changchow  
direct. There is a probability of  
further fighting between Changyin.

The people are excited but this is  
regarded as unnecessary by the gen-  
tlemen and Chamber of Commerce. The  
situation now is calm and the gates  
were opened at noon yesterday morn-  
ing. There are no signs of

Foochow Situation

About three thousand Northern  
troops have arrived at Foochow, and  
some more will be transported  
thither in a day or two. They will  
be sent from Foochow to a place  
called Shao An, where the  
boundary between Fukien and  
Kwangtung. Possibly a combined  
attack by the two provinces may be  
the aim of the Southerners. They  
also said that two more divisions  
from the Kienning, and the Tschong  
have been detached with great  
haste to Shantung to transport more  
troops to Foochow and then to Shao  
An.

According to the Siwanpao, Ad-  
miral Liu Kuan-hsiung has wired to  
the Peking Government that he  
arrived at Foochow on the 23rd  
instant and will arrange with  
General Li Hao-chi, the Chiangchun  
of Fukien, in regard to the northern  
forces there.

Japan's Policy

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese)

Telegraph the following des-  
patches:

A New York telegram to the  
Asahi reports:—With regard to the

(Continued on Page 3)

British Anti-Aircraft Guns on Guard



Anti-aircraft guns mounted on the decks of the Allied war vessels anchored in the harbor of Salonica are always ready to be trained on the enemy's flying craft. The photo shows one of the guns ready to wing a daring air scout who might be willing to take a chance to get the "lay of the country."

Ex-Gov. David I. Walsh Of  
Massachusetts Here Sees  
Re-election of Mr. Wilson

Elihu Root or Col. Roosevelt To Lead Republicans,  
With Chances Favoring Latter

If the immortal remark made by  
the governor of South Carolina to  
the governor of North Carolina had  
been made instead to the governor  
of Massachusetts, the answer prob-  
ably would have been entirely  
different. For while the governors  
of the Carolinas have time to discuss  
the long waits between mint juleps,  
the governor of Massachusetts is far  
too well occupied for any such  
pastimes.

The proverbial one-armed paper  
hanger is no busier than the head  
of the Massachusetts common-  
wealth. If you need evidence on this  
head go to Mr. David I. Walsh, former  
Democratic governor of the state. Mr. Walsh is in Shanghai on a rest tour after two terms in the  
Massachusetts gubernatorial chair.

The whole trouble is that the  
term of office in Massachusetts is  
one year. In all other states the  
terms are for either 2 or 4 years—  
so that a man gets used to the  
hustle and bustle of the gubernatorial  
chair before he has to get up out of it to  
run for re-election. "It is a continu-  
ous performance in Mass."

Mr. Walsh sat in the lobby of the  
Astor House Hotel yesterday and  
sipped comfortably at his tea as he  
told about it. He looks anything but  
a physical wreck now—but one  
can do a lot of recuperating in four  
months.

"I was governor for two terms,"  
began Mr. Walsh. "My second ended  
on January 6."

"What ended it?" asked the  
attentive reporter.

"The Republicans," answered Mr.  
Walsh, taking a bite of toast.

His lack of remorse over the  
defeat brought out the facts about  
the strenuousness of the job. There  
is no such thing as rest for the  
governor of Massachusetts. On the  
day in January that he is inaugurated,  
the state legislature meets. For  
six months he has to struggle  
(metaphorically) with legislators,  
and (literally) with legislation. By  
this time the calendar is along to  
July.

Now, if the governor is going to  
run again, the campaign is down  
him like ten tons of brickbats. He  
has to jump right into the arena.  
He must file his candidacy in  
August, put through his primary  
fights in September, campaign for  
all he is worth from then until the  
elections in November. After that

he has 30,000 more votes in the last  
election than in the one that elected  
him, he lost the office by 5,000 votes.  
The thing that did it was a recon-  
ciliation between the Republicans  
and Progressives. Mr. Walsh is one  
of the youngest men that ever occu-  
pied the chair in Massachusetts.  
He is 42.

No. He is not married.

FRENCH PROGRESS  
CONTINUES ROUND  
VERDUN—OFFICIAL

Repulse an Attack Against  
Paissy; Capture Prison-  
ers at Caurette

RUSH VOSGES POST

Mort Homme Subjected To  
Violent Bombardment;  
French Flyers Busy

WIN IN CAILLETTE

German Communique Ad-  
mits Loss of Corner Of  
Salient Trench

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 24.—The French are  
making continued progress. The  
official communique issued this  
afternoon reported that a German  
attack against Paissy was repulsed,  
with loss to the enemy.

We dispersed some enemy recon-  
naissances west of the Meuse.  
French bombers advanced north-  
west of Caurette Wood, taking some  
prisoners.

The Germans are briskly bom-  
barding Mort Homme. There was a  
lively artillery duel in the forest of  
Apremont. We carried an enemy  
post in the Vosges, in the direction  
of Bonhomme.

French air squadrons in Belgium  
twice bombarded the railway station  
of Verviers with heavy bombs, many  
of which found their objective. All  
the aeroplanes have returned.

Shell Mort Homme

The communiqué in the evening  
stated: "We repulsed an attack from  
the enemy in the afternoon. We  
violently bombarded our Mort Homme  
positions. Elsewhere in the  
area of the Meuse and in Woer-  
we, there was intermittent  
artillery activity. Elsewhere, nothing  
occurred.

trenches, among others on the road from Langemarck to Ypres, where an enemy position 600 meters in length was occupied and maintained against several hand-grenade attacks. Here, near Vertain and south of Ypres, an officer and 108 men were captured and 2 machine-guns taken.

Near of Tracy-le-Mont, the French blew gas against the German lines, with the effect that the gas was driven exclusively into the French trenches.

In the Meuse sector, the enemy directed a violent fire against the positions captured by the Germans on the eastern bank. In the Caillette forest, after a fire preparation, the French attacked and entered the corner of a salient trench.

At all other places the French were repulsed. They suffered serious losses, besides some prisoners taken by the Germans.

In the Woerre Plain and on the Cote south-east of Verdun, artillery duels are continuing, with great liveliness. There was no infantry activity at these places.

Headquarters, April 21.—In the Meuse region, stubborn infantry fighting developed, in conjunction with a great increase of the artillery activity on both sides. West of the Meuse, the French attacked with large forces against Mort Homme and east of this position.

Generally, these attacks were repulsed, with sanguinary losses to the assailants. Fighting is still continuing for a small portion of a trench in the vicinity of the Caillette forest, which the French penetrated.

#### Big Fight in Progress

On the right bank of the Meuse, the enemy's efforts to re-capture the quarry south of Haudromont were entirely fruitless. South of the fort of Douaumont, fighting developed at close quarters during the night around some of the French trenches. The fighting has not yet ended.

Repeated infantry attacks against the German lines in the Caillette forest failed at the very beginning, on account of the strong German concentrated artillery fire. In the Vaux sector, in the Woerre Plain and on the heights south-east of Verdun, very lively artillery activity was the rule of the day on both sides.

Headquarters, April 22.—The British attacked the positions captured by the German troops on April 20, on the Ypres road. The British re-conquered about a third part of these positions.

On both sides of La Bassée canal, the Germans successfully exploded several mines. The enemy's fire against Lens and Roie caused further victims among the population. At Roie, the shells killed women and wounded a child.

In the Argonne, the French, on the heights La Ferte Morte were destroyed by grenades. The German troops occupied one large crater in front of the German lines. In the Meuse, the French repeated their efforts against Mort Homme. Two attacks were crushed by artillery curtain fire from both banks of the Meuse. A third broke down, with serious losses to the enemy, in front of the German lines.

Bitter hand-grenade fighting for a piece of a trench near the Caillouette forest took place. In the evening, the trench was occupied by the Germans; during the night, the French re-conquered it.

East of the Meuse, the infantry were active in a close engagement near the quarry south of Haudromont and south of the fort of Douaumont. In the whole Meuse sector, artillery duels are going on night and day, without interruption and with extraordinary force.

In the district north-west of Fresnes, in the Woerre Plain, French troops belonging to the 154th division were captured. This is a proof that the enemy, in the region between Fresnes and Avocourt, engaged 38 infantry divisions, of which 4 divisions, after a longer rest and having been replenished by fresh troops, principally consisting of 1916 recruits. They were beaten.

Headquarters, April 23.—The trenches along the road from Langemarck to Ypres, which the Germans had captured, were evacuated on account of underground water, which made the construction impossible.

In the morning, a British hand-grenade attack south of St. Eloi was repulsed. After a stronger fire preparation, British patrols, during the night, advanced against the German lines on both sides of the road Bapaume-Albert, but were repulsed.

Near Tracy-le-Val, an enemy gas attack failed. The gas cloud turned back into the French position.

On the left bank of the Meuse, south of Haucourt and west of the height Mort Homme, the Germans captured some enemy trenches. On the right bank of the river, in the Woerre Plain and on the Combres heights, continuous and very lively artillery engagements occurred.

## Embroidered Birds Latest Trimmings



One of the most novel of the thirty models shown at the fashion show in Philadelphia was this natty sport suit of yellow tweed. Its startling feature was the fact that on the breast of the coat there was embroidered an oriole whose colors blended harmoniously with the coloring of the suit. Should the vogue become popular, our feathered friends may adorn the suits to be worn during the spring, summer and fall. It may be, that in place of having an embroidered bird, that Millard will decide on attaching a stuffed one to the suit she is wearing.

### TOLL OF U. BOATS IS INCREASED BY 4 ALLIED VESSELS, ONE NEUTRAL

Berlin Says American Note Creates Serious Situation, But Calm Prevails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The following vessels have been sunk: The British steamers *Feliciana* (4,288 tons) and *Tregantle* (3,891 tons), the Italian steamer *Jozef Agost Foeherczeg* (2,680 tons), the French barque *Charente* (2,000 tons) and the Norwegian barque *Ulf*.

Berlin, *Einiges* Calm In Serious Situation (Omniamericano Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 23.—The Berlin newspapers publish the text of the American Note. In their comments, they insist that the situation is serious; however, a calm tone prevails.

All newspapers express their conviction that the German Government will act along the lines of national dignity and respect for neutrals and international law as well as along the lines of vital German interests. The newspapers unanimously express their confidence in the Government.

According to a Geneva despatch, it is reported from Lyons that the intensified Entente blockade against neutrals will be started without a preceding announcement. From this date, no neutral protests will be answered.

It is further reported from Geneva that Britain offered to Spain the possession of Tangier if Spain seizes the German ships detained in Spanish ports and consents that the Gibraltar Straits be closed to all neutral ships except Spanish ships.

The Deutscher Überseedienst states: The British declaration that the German bunker coal on neutral ships will be confiscated, caused strong excitement in the Swedish press. The Svenska Dagesbladet says that this measure is only apparently directed against Germany since it would be useless, but that in reality it means a new extension of British coercion against neutral powers.

The Stockholm Dagblad says that Britain was forced to confess her incapacity to provide Sweden with coal. As Sweden cannot obtain coal elsewhere, Britain declares that she will confiscate it. "A true protector of small nations."

The Copenhagen press comments upon the latest British edict regarding the use of German coal on neutral ships. It would appear that the whole neutral commerce would be stopped if Germany should adopt the same principle towards British coal.

The Berlinische Tidende opines that the British edict is connected with the limitations of the coal supply for neutral ships, as by these measures Britain might hope to get more ships for British purposes.

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### LAND

for sale in the Western Section of Shanghai. These lots are located in the best residential part of the City and are for sale at lowest prices. Let us show them to you.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

## Hsu Shih-chang Has Resigned

(Continued from Page 1)

formation of the responsible cabinet in China, the New York Evening Post has published a lengthy report which states that Japan's policy towards China is misapprehended. With regard to the present Revolution in China it was generally reported that Japan was behind it but in fact as the revolutionary movements have extended it has become quite clear that the cause of the present troubles in China was due to the question of the change of the status of the State. This misapprehension has had a direct effect on the relations between the U.S.A. and Japan.

### Arranging Settlement

A Canton telegram states that Lu Jung-ting, Liang Chi-chiao and Lung Chi-kwang are arranging an amicable settlement. On April 19 General Lung Chi-kwang with 2,000 men under him reached Chaoching via Samau and personally interviewed Lu Jung-ting, the Tutu of Kwangsi, as the result of which on April 20 Lung accepted all the propositions made by Lu Jung-ting and thus the two provinces, Kwangsi and Kwangtung, agreed to act jointly to attack the north. The compromise has been reached at the good offices of Zen Chun, who has reached Chaoching and a certain Tong who has been arranging a compromise between Lung and Lu.

### Pukow's Delicate Balance

*Special Correspondence of the China Press*

Nanking, April 24.—The Pukow situation was put as follows: The 12th Regiment of Northern troops had expected, so the report goes, to get something out of Pukow ere they departed, and had so boasted. Hence the people were all worked up. However, when all their baggage was ready, Chang Hsun's troops arrived to escort them to the transport. They marched through the city side by side, each keeping watch over the other. Remembering the conduct of these Shangtung troops in Nanking, their being sent to safeguard Pukow has its humorous side.

### Launch Service Stopped

The steamers and steam launches running in the inland waterway between Shanghai and Soochow, Ningpo and Huchow have been suspended owing to the unrest.

"I am right in the thick of the hottest part, with a thousand shells booming all day long, and all the night. After running 12 miles on a river bank bounded by a series of rocky dugouts in exactly 15 feet high by 10 feet long and 4 feet wide; mud floors and walls, and innumerable rats and mice. We work all day and half the night, under shrapnel fire, feed roughly, sleeping and eating at any odd time. We go back to the trenches for four days, then four more on the canal bank."

"The men are cheerful and full of fight; but must not be worn out, on any account. I am considered unlucky to have walked right into the worst salient first pop, but it's a consolation to know that any move will mean improved conditions. Goodness knows they could not be worse than here! The humble Chinese coolie's mud hovel is a paradise compared to our dugouts. I don't mind the hottest shelling but on the filth and slush! I am well, very fit indeed, so don't worry; it is only the unlucky, or very careless ones that get hit."

"I had a somewhat trying experience yesterday at noon. We were all out putting up wire entanglements, when a Bosche captive balloon spotted us, and soon the shells began to fall. Our orders were not to stop work, if shelled; but it got so hot the Colonel called in all the men, bar mine, who were too far away. We stuck it until one shell fell 15 feet off, and knocked out 4 men, one just beside me."

"Of course I gave the order to run and the Sergeant and I went back and got the wounded in, all safely; and the four are now on their way to England. In the afternoon the Colonel promoted Sergt. Webb, and put his name, with mine in the Battalion "Good Deed Book." We were out all night on the same job."

"I have my waders, shrapnel helmet, and mask always on."

"We do look forward to our mail! My address is—Lieut. R. Llewellyn Jones, 10th Kings Royal Rifles, 59 Brigade, 20th Division, B. E. F. France. We have plenty of everything; as one's wants are few indeed."

### India Perfectly Quiet States Lord Hardinge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—Lord Hardinge, the late Viceroy of India, arrived in London on Saturday. Interviewed, he merely remarked that India is perfectly quiet.

### Lancashire Spinners Balloting on Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 24.—The Lancashire cotton spinners have decided to ballot on the question of going on strike to enforce their demand for a ten per cent advance in wages.

## RUSSIAN HONORS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 22.—The following orders have been awarded for Easter to the officials of the Imperial Russian Legation and consulates in China: N. Th. Kolesoff, first Chinese secretary of the Russian Legation in Peking the star and ribbon of St. Stanislas, first class. B. B. Trautshold, Consul-General for Russia in Harbin, St. Vladimir, fourth class. H. S. Brunner, second Chinese secretary of the Russian Legation in Peking, P. C. Ussati, Vice-Consul for Russia in Hallar, J. P. Kurdiacoff, first Vice-Consul of the Russian Consulate-General in Harbin, St. Stanislas, second class. G. J. Dolia, Chinese secretary of Consulate-General in Mukden, St. Stanislas, third class.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .. Apr. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Maru Apr. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29

Per R.M. s.s. Montague May 1

Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 29

Per P. & O. s.s. Namur .. May 1

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos .. May 10

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail of April 4 was due at Yokohama on April 21, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru

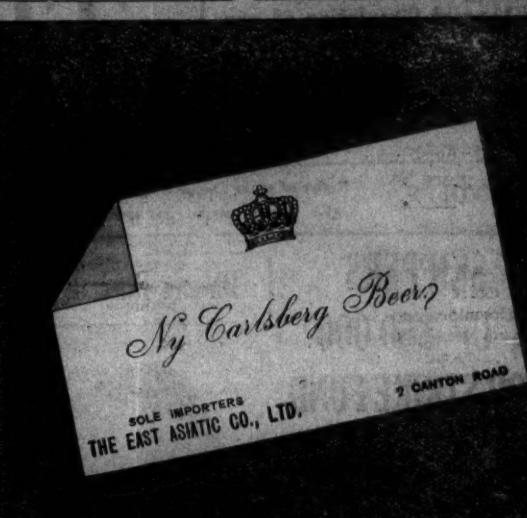
The French mail of March 19 was due at Hongkong on April 22, and here on or about today. Left Saigon on April 19, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The French mail of April 16 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

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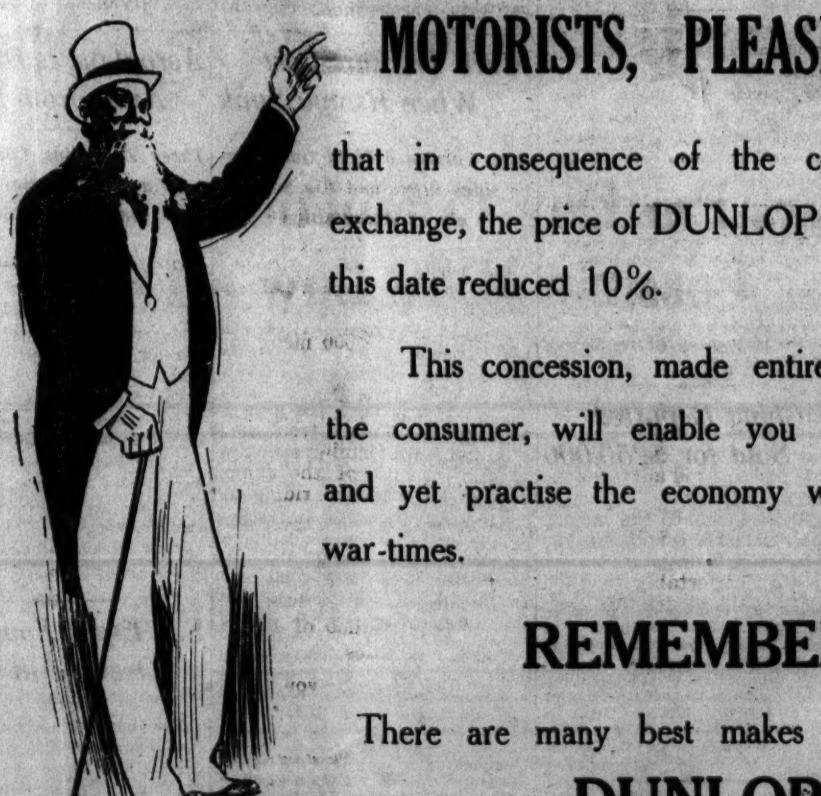
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## NO OUTSTANDING FIGURE DOMINATES ALLIES SIDE

Kaiser's Counterpart Unknown; Has Advantage of Making Cause More Noticeable

Paris, March 21.—This war is anonymous and invisible. On the side of the Allies no outstanding figure dominates it. No "man" personifies the Allied cause in the same sense as the German Emperor personifies the enemy. By whatever drawbacks this lack of a ruling and guiding personality may be attended, it has at least the advantage of placing the cause itself in the foreground, of making it dwarf all individual interests and personal reputations.

As with the commanders, so with the men and the means of warfare. In the trenches whole regiments disappear from view, mile upon mile of excavated earth runs in sinuous lines behind fringes of barbed wire, without ever a sign of human life. Far back in some carefully-disguised position lie the guns. A series of dull reports, a low wall like that of an electric tramway mounting a steep slope, a few crashing detonations followed by little clouds of grey-black smoke, are all that can normally be seen along the greater part of the endless battle front.

Occasionally, as in the positions before Verdun, the privileged spectator may get a closer and more thrilling glimpse of the progress of the struggle. Here, little spurts of flame from hundreds of hidden cannon and the confused hurtling and bursting of their projectiles give an impression of awfulness not to be acquired in quieter sectors. Yet even here the movements of men are scarcely perceptible to the naked eye, and, except to those actually engaged in repelling mass attacks, the war remains invisible.

### The Defender of Verdun

It is behind the lines, in the headquarters of the Generals commanding, that the personal aspect of the

war becomes more apparent. In France, and in the greater part of the civilized world, attention is concentrated upon the defender of Verdun, General Petain. Though a military teacher of high reputation for soundness of learning and keenness of insight, the outbreak of war found him a simple colonel of engineers. Political-religious convictions had, it appears, hampered his promotion. But the Union Sacré which drew together all French parties and creeds in one supreme patriotic impulse opened the way for recognition of his merit. In September last year he was in charge of the Champagne offensive. The great captures of German guns and men were chiefly due to the precision of his arrangements. No other man could have been found to conduct the defence of Verdun, and it was to him that his superiors turned in the critical days of the German attack.

Of more than average height, well-built, blue eyed, reserved in manner, and with a noticeable touch of irony in his words, General Petain is not only self-possessed, but spreads around him an atmosphere of calm confidence. A few miles east of the point where we sat beside him one of the greatest battles in the history of the world was raging. The sound of the guns could be heard as he spoke. It was on the 13th day of the struggle in which Germany was striving to impress neutral opinion and to inflict upon France and the Allied cause a severe moral defeat. General Petain's own position and reputation hung upon the issue. Yet by no tone or gesture did he betray anxiety.

"Can the Germans break through?" I asked indiscreetly.

"When, in modern warfare," he answered, "a well-equipped force is given 48 hours to prepare positions in view of the kind of attack which is now being delivered, it is very difficult for the enemy to break through."

The answer characterizes the man. It indicates his power to regard his work "objectively." He knew the superlative valor of his men; he ex-

cellence of his arrangements for supply; the vast stores of ammunition on which he could draw. He knew also the composition of the enemy forces; their formidable array of artillery; their frantic determination to secure at all costs some success that would impress the imagination of the world. Yet he stated his conviction that they would not break through as though he were unconcerned with the result, save, perhaps, as a demonstration of a principle which he had laid down.

Since then the battle has raged for nearly three weeks. The French still hold their lines. Were General Petain asked today for his opinion he would, I imagine, repeat his words of March 4.

**d'Esperey and Gouraud**

Well away behind another part of the French line lie the headquarters of another and very different type of French commander. The name of General Franchet d'Esperey is scarcely known in England. We had visited a part of the sector for which he is responsible. The efficiency of the commissariat and communications and the neatness of the ammunition depots bespeak excellent staff work under the direction of a vigorous personality.

When we met him, the secret was revealed. Every feature, every movement showed energy and decision. His face and bearing suggested at one moment the keenness of the hawk, and at another the tenacity of a bulldog. It was at the battle of the Marne that he came to the fore. One can imagine with what uncompromising sternness he will have held his ground, and with what momentum he will have launched his men in pursuit of the vigorous foe.

At another headquarters we were received with delicate courtesy by the Bayard of this war, a true chevalier sans peur et sans reproche—General Gouraud. The right sleeve of his tunic, hanging loose, told of his mishap at the Dardanelles. In our honor he wore his British decorations. A charm which no words can define emanated from his presence. "A gentle knight, but a knight indeed," said truly one of our party. Some hidden reserve of strength seemed to support him and to secure glad compliance with his every wish almost before it could be

uttered. No French soldier has a

grander air; none is more beloved; none excites less envy; none enjoys more universal regard.

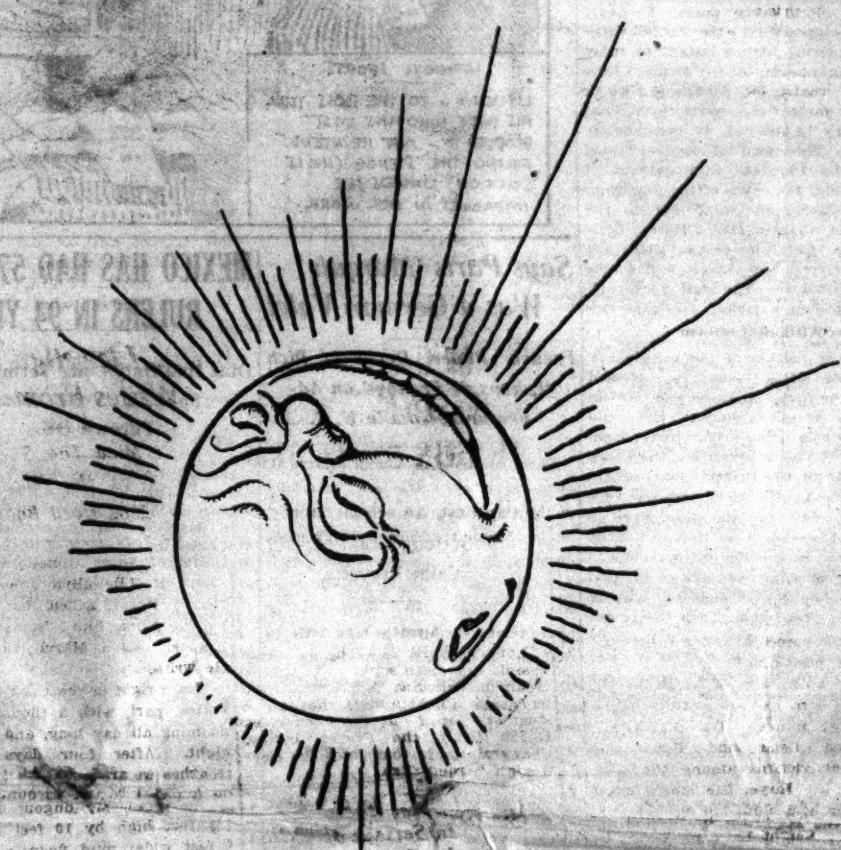
**The Supreme Chiefs**

Far behind the fighting line, in a now peaceful town, lie the Grand Headquarters of the French Army. Here two men reign supreme—Joffre and de Castelnau, the Commander-in-Chief and his Chief of Staff. Differing utterly in views, convictions, tastes, and appearance, they have been close friends from boyhood, and now work together in complete accord, completing and supplementing each other. Joffre, the personification of quiet solidity and confidence; de Castelnau, square-set, keen-eyed, the embodiment of the gallant efficiency that marks every aspect of the French Army. They spoke freely and frankly. It was pleasant to receive their expressions of confidence in Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson, their tributes to the great improvement in the quality of the British Army, and their appreciation of the smartness with which it has carried out recent operations.

But it is necessary also to place on record their earnest desire that every available unit should be sent from England without delay to complete its training and to be tuned up in the bracing war atmosphere of France.

Behind the strong characters and commanding personalities who direct the work of the French Army stand dozens of men hitherto unknown but equally efficient, equally devoted and equally strong. Yet one and all they seem to feel that in this great war men hardly count. The cause and its triumph are everything, the individual instruments of triumph nothing. France is grateful to her heroes, as they are wholeheartedly loyal to her. But no French soldier seems to imagine that he can have any special claim upon his country's gratitude or that he can deserve a higher encomium than that of having done his duty. It is this that lends sublimity to the whole attitude of the French Army, which is indistinguishable from the French nation. France is, in many respects, the heart and the brain of the Allied cause, at least in the West. No country was ever worthier of its work, and none ever fitter to do it.

## Watch the Sun!

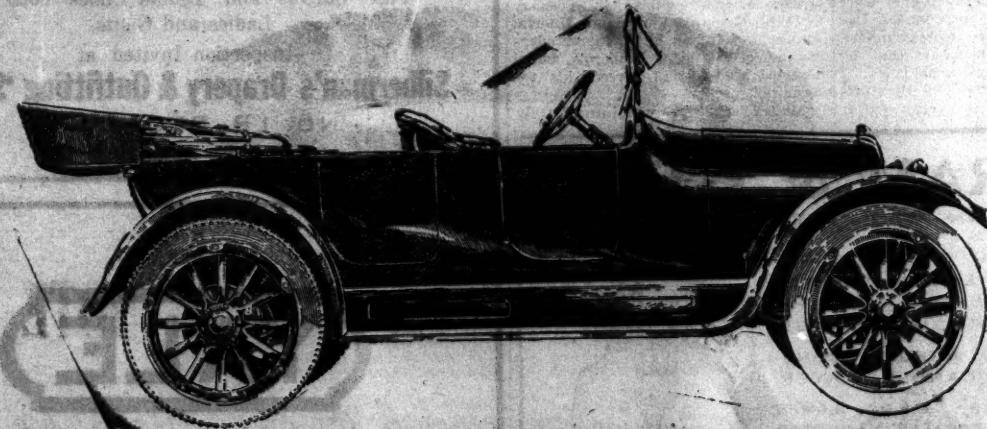


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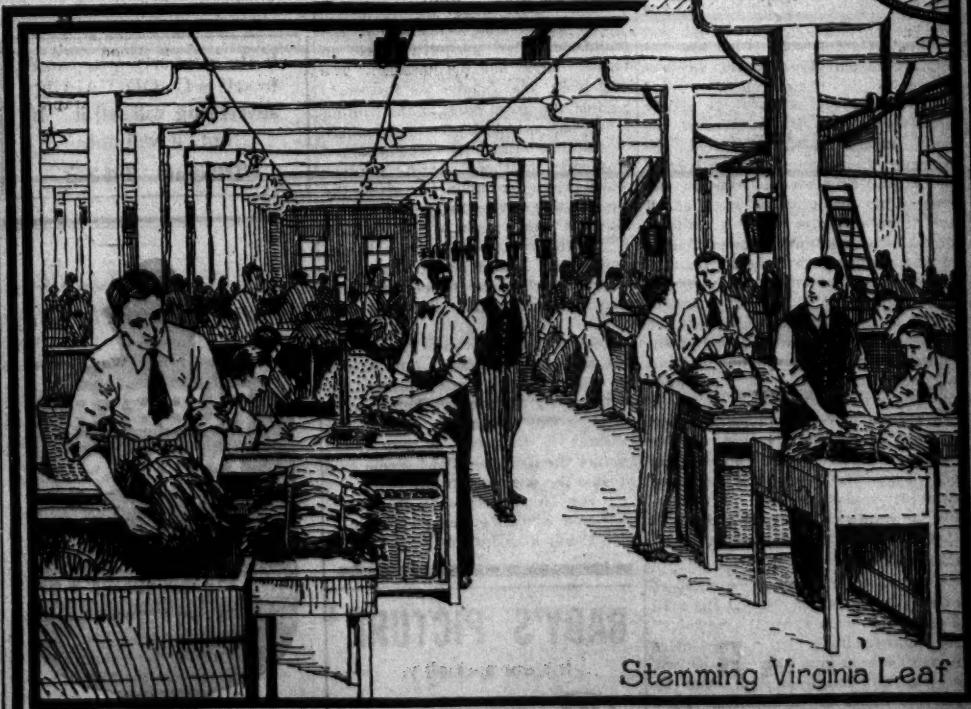


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## WAR MAKES CHANGES EVEN AT MONTE CARLO

New Types of Players, Mostly  
Women, At The  
Tables

### NO MORE GOLD IN SIGHT

Officers and Men of Allied  
Armies in Uniform Are  
Barred from Play

Monte Carlo, March 21.—The noonday train draws slowly into the station. A flood of passengers pours forth. Leaving the station, the crowd surges up the marble steps and skirts the vast edifice which crowns the abrupt hilltop; they are soon swallowed up within the portals of the great building. It is a shabby, dowdy crowd, mostly women.

Can this be Monte Carlo? Can this crowd be hurrying so feverishly to the gaming tables?

The sunshine is benignly warm, the soft breezes fragrant with the mingled scent of a thousand flowers. Yet the terrace is deserted. Now and then a black figure passes hurriedly and disappears into the Casino, without lingering for an instant to enjoy the magic beauty of the scene. I then notice that the bandstand, where music, famed the world over, was wont to be played, is permanently closed. The lawn of the celebrated "Pavillon des Pigeons" is abandoned. I pass under the eaves of the new wing of the Casino, and walk over to the "Galerie Charles III." Here all is desolate. Only one or two shops are open. Everywhere shops and hotels are boarded up. The sign "A louer" at every step obtrudes.

#### Soldiers Without Uniform

Yet the natives of the principality of Monaco deem themselves a blessed folk. They pay no taxes and do no military or other service. Even the gendarmerie was recruited from abroad. These mercenaries, the guard of honor of the Prince, four officers and 82 men—which compose the military force of the state, were all either Frenchmen or Italians. They have now been called to the colors in their respective countries, so that Monaco found itself suddenly without adequate protection. Then the people volunteered for service, but to prove their independence as well as register their dislike for militarism, they wear no uniform, merely muskets and a red-and-white woolen armet.

Passing down the hill from Monte Carlo I walk through the streets of Monaco. Here the bazaars and shops are all open, seemingly doing a good business. For the principedom is "neutral" and its people, who do not depend on *tourist* trade, have not been disturbed at all by the war. I climb the steep cliff leading to the princely Palace. In front of the main entrance to the Palace stands the sentry, a 16-year-old boy, leaning on an old pattern rifle, its fixed bayonet towering several feet above his head. He is dressed in a nondescript tweed suit, very baggy at the knees, and wears no cartridge belt, merely the red-and-white armet. He expresses the hope that Monaco will not become involved in the war! Yet Monaco is not altogether neutral. On further inquiry I find that many of her sons have enlisted as volunteers in the French Foreign Legion, while the Heir-Apparent, Prince Louis, holds a commission in a French line regiment.

#### Gaming Tables

I make my way slowly back to Monte Carlo and enter the Casino. The doors of the gaming rooms are thrown open by the familiar frock-coated attendants. In the gloom-filled halls a somberly dressed crowd is clustered about the gaming tables. I go up to the first Roulette table. Around it are seated many of the same persons who alighted from the train a few hours before. In front of each player there is a very small pile of white "chips"; here and there a few red ones. The white "chips" represent 5 francs; the red 20 francs. There are also bright blue "chips" of 100 francs. Gold has disappeared from Monte Carlo, as elsewhere.

These players seem to be chiefly housewives and shopkeepers of the lower middle class, recruited, apparently, from among the natives of the neighboring towns. Officers and men of no matter what rank of all the Allied armies, whether in uniform or not, are rigorously excluded, and as credentials are very carefully scanned before a card of admission is issued, this regulation is strictly enforced. Today 80 per cent. of the players are women, unlike the old clientele; plain bourgeois and peasant types of faces abound. The loss of a few francs matters greatly in their lives, and I see several leave the tables in much distress after losing a guinea. In the sumptuous refreshment rooms many of those who had come early are drinking a glass of beer and munching a sandwich often brought with them wrapped in a newspaper.

#### Closing Time

Then as train time arrives numbers of the players hurry toward the exit. Some carry with them their "chips" for another day's play; others more numerous cash in a white chip or two, or go away empty-handed. One by one the tables are abandoned. By 8 o'clock all but three tables have stopped their play and are closed for

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



### Says Paris 'Marquis' Was a German Valet

### MEXICO HAS HAD 57 RULERS IN 94 YEARS

#### French Paper Declares Rich 'Eskens de Frenoy' an Ad- venturer, Now in U. S.

#### Diaz Had Only Long Term Since Spanish Yoke Was Thrown Off

Paris, March 17.—A man known all over Paris before the war, especially in the theatrical and financial worlds, as the Marquis d'Eskens de Frenoy, or Marquis de Frenoy, is not a Belgian nobleman at all, according to the Renaissance, but is a German who has no title and doubtful history. He is said to be living in Philadelphia at the present time, the Temps states.

His name is simply Franz Eskens, according to the Renaissance.

He was a subscriber and stockholder in the Opera and was a member of the Automobile and Travellers clubs. He asserted that he was a Belgian, but in reality, the paper says, he was born in Prussia, where he married and became the father of a little girl, whom he abandoned when forced to flee from the country through fear of police prosecution.

He went to America, where he became a valet and later a butler in a wealthy family. He married a widow, the paper states, who was much older than he. He then became a "marquis" and came to Paris where he was persons grata at the German Embassy.

He subscribed 200,000 francs (\$40,000) toward the expenses of producing "Parsifal," and lived at 120 Avenue des Champs Elysees. He disappeared after the outbreak of the war.

Another account states that he was born in London of Belgian parents. His name was never entered in the list of people who were stranded at the Prefecture, possibly because he subscribed handsome sums to politics charities.

His first wife, it is said, died in misery, after becoming a vegetable seller on the streets, and his second wife died a few months ago in Philadelphia.

the night. Only at these three tables, all "Roulette" tables, is the playing continued until midnight. This is the aspect of the famous gaming rooms of Monte Carlo today.

The glitter and brilliance of the multitude who gathered here in former days has disappeared. The gold coin that shone so lustrously against the green baize of the gaming tables has vanished. The atmosphere of bacchanal beauty of this enchanted landscape, of these hanging gardens which rise tier upon tier above the sea, of this environment of sensuous splendor which made of Monte Carlo a pagan sanctuary unique in the world, has faded away. Can it be otherwise when the temple of Janus stands open? And yet mid the turmoil of the great world war somnolent peace prevails throughout this miniature kingdom. The echoes of the conflict waft hither are tempered by the breezes that blow so softly. The plaintive, unceasing murmur of the waves as they break against the rocky headland seems still to echo the one old refrain:—

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was placed at the Mexican imperial throne by Napoleon III.

Maximilian was shot by order of Juarez in 1867. Then Porfirio Diaz, who played such a prominent part in Mexican troubles for forty years, first came into prominence. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1872, but was defeated and promptly headed an insurrection against Juarez. General Riveras, Negrete and others fought for the presidency. Diaz was twice defeated and accepted an amnesty after the death of Juarez. Lerdo de Tejado, who had been elected in 1872, was a candidate to succeed himself in 1876. He was declared re-elected by Congress, but Diaz raised a revolution and forced him to leave the country. Diaz elected himself the following year. Under the law he was ineligible to succeed himself, and in 1880, after he had defeated his rival, Iglesias, and suppressed several rebellions, he had his secretary, Manuel Gonzales, elected. In 1884 Diaz had himself re-elected, and remained a despotic ruler until October, 1884. Then General Diaz was elected to the presidency.

Four months later General Diaz was deposed and succeeded by General Madero. Madero proposed to remedy all these things and the people were greatly impressed by his promises. Immense numbers flocked to his support, and old President Diaz saw that he could no longer maintain his rule.

On May 7, 1911, President Diaz professed willingness to retire "after

peace is restored." Eighteen days later he found himself obliged to flee from Mexico to save his life. Dr. Francisco de la Barra became Provisional President pending an election.

On October 1, 1911, the people of Mexico elected Madero president. There was slight opposition. As soon as he was in office, however, his troubles began. He had promised so much to the poorer classes that he could not satisfy their demands. He appointed his uncle to head the treasury and paid his own brother \$700,000 for moneys advanced during the revolution.

When Madero had ruled nearly a year, General Diaz, a nephew of the former president, started a rebellion at Vera Cruz. This was suppressed and Diaz thrown into prison. Any other Mexican ruler would have shot Diaz promptly, but Madero was trying to be humane.

Four months later General Diaz escaped and appeared in Mexico City at the head of a revolutionary force. They seized the city and besieged President Madero and the government troops in the National Palace. Terrible slaughter was caused among the civilian population of the city by the fighting in the streets. After a few days, on February 18, 1912, General Victoriano Huerta, who was of Indian birth, commander-in-chief of President Madero's army, deserted Madero and forced his resignation.

Madero's brother was immediately

executed. Four days afterward President Madero himself and his vice president, Pino Suarez, were shot dead while attempting to escape. It is supposed that they had been allowed to escape in order that Huerta might have an excuse for shooting them.

Three months after Huerta assumed the dictatorship a rebellion broke out in the northern provinces and we began to hear of Venustiano Carranza and the Constitutionalists. By December, 1912, they controlled the entire north and were gradually pressing southward. Carranza confiscated and divided many large estates, selling them to the poor at low prices.

In February, 1914, the revolutionists captured their first port, Mazatlan, and by April 13 they reached Tampico, the great oil port. During the attack they became involved with the United States.

A conference was summoned including the representatives of Mexico, the United States and the republics of Argentina, Brazil and Chile to settle Mexican affairs. They unanimously recommended that Huerta should resign. Finding his position impossible, he left Mexico for Europe on a German warship July 15, 1914. Dr. Francisco Carballo automatically became president and served for nearly a month. General Carranza entered Mexico City with his army on August 19 and deposed him.

Francisco Villa revolted against Carranza. General Eulalio Gutierrez was appointed provisional president, but Carranza refused to approve the election. Gutierrez appointed Villa command-in-chief of all the forces opposing Carranza. Carranza was then forced to run from Mexico City, his rule there having lasted three months.

It is at this point, by the way, that the United States withdrew its forces from Vera Cruz. General Obregon led the Carranza forces against Villa. In January, 1915, Provisional President Gutierrez was deposed and Colonel Roque Gonzales Garza appointed to succeed him. Garza ruled in Mexico City for ten days and then fled before approaching Carranza forces. Later, in June, 1915, the convention deposed Garza and chose Francisco Larios Chazaro for the presidential office.

General Obregon, fighting for Carranza, won victories over the Villa-Zapata-Angeles forces during 1915.

On October 19, 1915, the United States and eight of the republics of Central and South America recognized Carranza as the provisional president of Mexico on the ground that he was the strongest man there. He was the fifty-seventh of the rulers of Mexico.

### At the Front



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## FAULTS IN BIDDING AT ROYAL AUCTION

Misplaced Confidence in Six  
Trumps and a Singleton  
On First Round

### LOSSES BY DOUBLING

By An Expert

New York, March 12.—The French have a saying that the most remarkable things are those that don't happen. What they mean is that there are certain things that should happen just once in so often and if they do not so the failure is more remarkable than the event would be. In the old world one would send to a master four or five affidavits to the effect that four players had each held thirteen of one suit. Experienced card editors usually assured the senders that the event had been due for two or three years, as it had happened only sixteen times in the last twenty-five.

It would be interesting if some mathematician would figure out the probabilities in the case of the dealer at auction bridge, who bids on six cards of a suit, headed by queen and jack with a singleton ten in another suit and who has his partner go no trumps, trusting him for the tops in the suit bid only to find the king on one side and the ace on the other when he comes to play the hard.

The theory of the declaration on all such hands is that there are six trumps and a singleton. This would be true if the dealer were the Tsar of Russia or the Grand Mogul of Nepal and could enforce his will upon the three submissive subjects that were called in to make up the rubber for his amusement; but it is not true in the United States at the present time.

The precise situation outlined came up in deal No. 9 at the Kickersboek duplicate game two weeks ago and the author was present. One week later deal No. 4 in the duplicate game at the same club presented precisely the same features down to the last detail and ended with the same disastrous result for the partner. Here it is, dealer West:

H—7 3  
C—J 8 6  
D—10 5  
S—K J 9 4  
H—K 6 5 Y H—A 8  
C—A K 7 C—Q 5 2  
D—K 6 3 2 A B D—Q 9 8 4  
S—A 8 3 S—Q 6 5 2  
H—Q J 10 9 4 2

At one table Z bid a heart, A passed and went no trumps, while B passed. Y is going to win on his partner for two tricks in hearts, of course, but is so short in hearts himself that, being unable to bid spades, he considers no trump the best answer. His misplaced confidence cost him 180 points.

Same old story. Z thought he had six trumps and a singleton, but when the bidding was finished he had one sure trick, the ace of diamonds. B led a diamond and A returned it, right up to the tenace which must make, no matter what A does. Dummy led the heart queen and B passed it up. (The beginner should observe that it is necessary to cover when the ten and jack are both in sight against you.) B won the trick and cleared the diamonds.

Dummy's reentry being gone, Y led a spade and finessed it, B winning with the queen. After making the fourth diamond B led the only suit not declared against him, the club. A laid down the king of hearts and ace of spades before leading the third club, setting the contract for three tricks and thirty acres.

Such remarkable bidding took place on this hand at one table where Z passed the first round. A bid the no trump and Y made the same old mistake of bidding against a no trumper when he had the lead. B passed the two spade bid, as he could stop the suit only once, and Z denied the spades with three hearts.

This A doubled and Y took his partner out with three spades, while B doubled. The result was that Y was set for no less than 500 points, a just punishment for very bad bidding. Let us look at it a moment.

Z passes the first time. A bids no trump and Y has the lead, so he bid and passed. B can hardly say anything in spades if his partner has no bid to start with? When it gets to Z he asks for a heart lead. Now if A or B goes back to no trumps Y knows what to lead and the no trumper is set for one trick.

Here is another example of the folly of bidding suits without the tops on the first round. It was No. 8, dealer West:

H—K 10 8  
C—A 9 7 5 2  
D—7  
S—J 8 6 2  
H—Q 7 5 4 2 Y H—A J 9 3  
C—K A B C—Q 8 2  
D—10 3 D—K Q 9  
S—A K 9 7 8 Z S—5 4  
H—6  
C—J 10 6 4 0  
D—A 8 6 5 4 2  
S—Q 10

Z bid a diamond. The same old story, six trumps and a singleton. A bid a spades, and Y, who had the spades stopped, went no trumps on the strength of the diamond suit. B did not double for fear of a shift to two clubs, which he thought must be the big suit in Y's hand.

All that Y made was his two aces and the jack of spades, the contract being set for four tricks, although he had bid one only.

B led the five of spades, which A correctly inferred was the best he had, so he refused to establish the jack for Y and led the seven of hearts up to dummy's weakness. Y played the eight and B the nine. Another

spade and another heart and A made the whole heart suit.

In response to his partner's discard of the nine, A led a diamond. Dummy led a club and the ace brought in the jack of spades, but established the nine for A.

Now look at the correct bidding on this hand, which is a game in hearts for A and B. The dealer passed. A bid a spade and Y passed. B denied the spades by bidding no trump and A bid his supporting suit, hearts.

Y led the ace of clubs and followed with the singleton. Z put on the ace and returned a diamond, which Y trumped, but he lost his king of trumps later, as A got in with a spade and led the trump to dummy's ace jack. This is 173 plus, which is pretty close, to the 200, aces easy, that set the no trumper.

The most important thing to do at auction seems to be to win or save the game. The most important thing to avoid is doubtful doubles. Take this hand, No. 18, dealer East:

H—K J 8  
C—K Q 10 4 2  
D—10 7 6 5 3  
S—  
H—6 2 C—A 8 6  
C—J 6 4 D—A Q 8 4  
D—K J 2 S—  
S—K Q 10 6 2 Z  
H—A Q 9 4 3  
C—9 3  
D—9  
S—A 9 8 7 3

Although it is conventional to bid the higher of two equal suits first, the majority seem to have started with a heart instead of a spade on W's cards. A bid the spade and Y went two hearts, B going to two spades.

Correctly figuring his partner to be void of spades, if B could afford that suit, Z went to three hearts and A to three spades. Y went four hearts, but nothing else will. It is a most improbable lead. B passed the jack of clubs, the king won and another club cleared the suit.

The return of the diamond let Z in and the clubs went game. This was the result of the declaration of the diamond, as he would never dream that Z had the blank king of hearts.

At one table Z did not bid at all, being afraid to show two sure tricks in diamonds because the suit was so short. Such a bid does not pretend to show anything about length. That is reserved for the major suits. This allowed A to go no trumps, and he was left to play it, making two odd, and against a game hand at no trumps.

At one table Z started with the diamond, and A went no trump. Y passed, as he had the lead. When it got to Z he bid two clubs. B took a chance on two no trumps and Z went three clubs. This is not good bidding if the partner has refused to say anything, and it cost Z heavily.

The hand was peculiarly played. Y did not lead the hearts, but started to show his clubs, which were not mentioned in the bidding. Dummy put on the ace and led the trump. Dummy jumped for the trick and returned the club, getting a diamond discard on the queen of clubs, after Y won the second round with the ten.

Still, Y avoided the hearts and led a diamond. Z trumped it and led the queen of hearts. Y took this with the king and led another diamond. Then he got in with the jack of hearts, which Z inferred from the assist, and Z ruffed the third round of diamonds, so that A made four of his trumps and Y was four of his trumps and Z was four odd.

Here is a good illustration of an unjustifiable shift just to deny the partner's suit when he has already been taken out of it and all that is necessary is to pass. It was No. 3, dealer South:

H—A 8 3  
C—10 4 2  
D—Q 5  
S—A Q J 6 4  
H—K Q 9 5 Y H—J 4  
C—K Q A B D—J 8 6  
D—4 3 S—9 6  
S—10 9 8 2 Z  
H—10 7 6 C—8 6 5  
C—9 8 6 D—Q J 6  
D—A K 10 9 7 2 S—7 4 3 2  
S—7

At every table Z started with a diamond and A bid a heart. The beginner will notice that Z's hand is not six trumps and a singleton. It is an offer to his partner of two sure tricks in diamonds for either attack or defence.

At one table Y went no trumps and as that shows he has no hearts stopped, he did not lead them, but started the clubs and made five tricks at once, saving the game. The more common bid for Y was the spade.

This leads to the parting of the ways.

At one table B bid two clubs. Among good players a minor suit bid over a major suit shows an unusually strong hand, or the player would sit tight and lead his suit to save the game. A took it to be at least seven clubs and when Y went back to the diamonds on Z's refusal to assist the spades, bidding three, A went to four clubs, was doubled and set for 400.

Z led three rounds of diamonds and dummy responded with the queen.

The king of trumps held and B tried to put himself in with a spade, but Y put on the ace. His partner's seven, with the ten nine, eight in the dummy, made things clear. The king covered Y's queen and Z trumped. A heart put Y in and the spade jack gave Z a

## CHINESE MAKE ATTACK ON PORTUGUESE YOUTH

### Donkey Ridden by Lad Bowled Over a Child; Consulate Is Notified

The populace in the Paoshan district is somewhat wrought up just now as is evidenced by certain incidents of Monday evening on the North Honan Road Extension.

It was No. 1, dealer North.

H—Q 9 7 2  
C—10 8  
D—9  
S—Q 8 7 5 3 2

H—A 10 5 4 Y H—J 6 3  
C—J 3 C—A J  
D—J 8 6 4 2 D—J 10 7 3  
S—A K Z S—10 9 6 4

H—K 8  
C—K 9 7 6 5 4 2  
D—A K 5  
S—J

Almost every one in the room bid no trumps on Z's cards and either got driven back to no trumps by Y's two spade bid, or was left to play it at one no trump.

It is a game hand at no trump. At least some of them managed to get nine tricks out of it. One of them did it this way:

A leads a diamond and Z false cards the ace. Then he leads the smaller of his two hearts. A passes and the queen wins. The club is led from dummy. If B puts the ace right up and leads a heart he saves the game, but nothing else will. It is a most improbable lead. B passed the jack of clubs, the king won and another club cleared the suit.

The return of the diamond let Z in and the clubs went game. This was the result of the declaration of the diamond, as he would never dream that Z had the blank king of hearts.

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Here is an excellent example of how a first class player will go game on a hand that any average player would stop just short of. It was No. 28, dealer South:

H—Q J 6  
C—K 7  
D—A K 10 7 2  
S—9 6

H—A K 9 8 4 Y H—J 4  
C—10 4 C—A J 7 6 3  
D—8 5 D—J 8 6  
S—K 10 8 5 Z  
H—3 2 C—A Q 9 3 2  
C—9 8 6 D—9 4 3  
D—A K 10 9 7 2 S—A Q J

The bidding was a trifle backward, but it led to an interesting play. Z started with a club, A a heart, and Y was afraid to go no trumps, so he bid two clubs, and the hand was played at that declaration, and should have gone game, but it did not quite do so. It is a laydown for game after the first card is led.

A led the king of hearts. In the actual play he went on with the ace, hoping for an echo, which did not materialize. Then he led a diamond and ruff and dummy ruffed the trump trick and given his partner the ruff he asked for in spades. Instead of that B played the jack and all the trumps fell on the second round.

Here is an excellent example of how a first class player will go game on a hand that any average player would stop just short of. It was No. 28, dealer South:

H—A 8 3  
C—10 4 2  
D—Q 5  
S—A Q J 6 4

H—K Q 9 5 Y H—J 4  
C—K Q A B D—J 8 6  
D—4 3 S—9 6  
S—10 9 8 2 Z  
H—10 7 6 C—8 6 5  
C—9 8 6 D—Q J 6  
D—A K 10 9 7 2 S—7 4 3 2  
S—7

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### News Briefs

Mr. T. R. Jernigan will deliver a lecture before the law class of the Comparative Law School of China, at 20, Quinsan Road, tomorrow on the subject, "The American Constitution and Its Makers." Any interested friends are invited to attend.

Saturday afternoon, May 13, has been decided upon by the Shanghai W. C. T. U. as the date for their Garden Party. It will be held in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Raven 75 Route Fallon.

It appears that P. S. Barradas, Jr., a youth some 15 years old was riding a donkey along the North Honan Road Extension close to the Convent, about 6 o'clock on the evening mentioned when in an effort to turn, the donkey collided with a native child playing on the street and bowed it over. The child was none the worse but for the scare, but the Chinese who happened to be in the vicinity at the moment became excited and made an attack on the boy.

The latter's parents who live at No. 5-B North Honan Road Extension were apprised of the occurrence, and a few people who happened to be in the house at the time, with the boy's father came out to investigate. These on reaching the scene also were attacked.

A Chinese policeman acted the part of an innocent bystander. Eventually the foreigners were able to get a few of the Chinese to accompany them to Sub-Station No. 93 which was the nearest police station. There they explained their grievances to the sergeant in charge, who would give them no satisfaction. Seeing that nothing could be done they went to the Hongkew Police Station where they made a complaint. The Portuguese Consulate then was notified of the occurrence.

The funeral services for Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth will be held at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The men who were assaulted are: Messrs. M. H. Gutierrez, J. Rozario, W. S. Rosario, R. Aquino, C. J. Silva, and R. Souza.

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Managing Editor.

### WEATHER

Rather fine and cooler weather. Fresh  
northerly winds all along the  
coast.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 26, 1916

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

#### The Mystery of Mesopotamia (London Times)

THE discussion of the Mesopotamian expedition in the House of Commons on Wednesday was reassuring in one respect. It

showed that the responsible authorities, both in London and in India, acknowledge the breakdown of the medical arrangements, and have taken remedial measures. We are glad to record this morning some further details of these belated activities, as described by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Tennant in answer to Parliamentary questions.

But the hospital deficiencies, scandalous as they have been, constitute only one-part of the issue. The larger question, which will assuredly have to be faced by Ministers, relates to the general conduct of the Mesopotamian campaign, and the decisions taken in Simla and London. What body or what individual, either in Simla or in London, was ultimately responsible for the most unfortunate decision to attempt an advance from Kut-el-Amara to Bagdad with a force which was emphatically inadequate in point of numbers?

That inquiry represents the essence of the Mesopotamian mystery, and in due course it will have to be answered. Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that "all the military authorities" concurred in the advance on Ctesiphon, and he instanced the General Officer Commanding in Mesopotamia, the military authorities in India, and the military authorities at home."

The list sounds imposing, but Sir John Nixon was at Basra, Sir Beauchamp Dug was at Simla, and Lord Kitchener was in London. The only man on the spot, the only man really competent to judge at that moment, was General Townshend, and we hope that at the right time we shall be told the extent of the concurrence of General Townshend, who does not figure in Mr. Chamberlain's list.

Meanwhile the excuses about the deficiencies of river transport strike us as a grave reflection upon the resourcefulness of the military authorities in India. The conditions of the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates were known with absolute exactitude. India has considerable minor shipbuilding facilities. It is true that half the world was scoured too late for shallow-draught river craft, some of which founded on their way to the Persian Gulf. But had the Indian authorities been alert, they would have built many months ago enough shallow-draught steamers and flats to have met the needs of the expedition. Had they added to these some shallow-draught armored craft, General Townshend need not have been besieged in Kut for a single week. Had they even begun to build last October, when the decision to advance to Bagdad was made, the situation might not now be so serious.

We are asked to withhold judgment about the medical deficiencies until the inquiry now being held is complete. It may be pointed out, however, that Mr. Chamberlain did not himself entirely withhold judgment, for he expressed the view that there had been "a lamentable breakdown." There has indeed, and it was largely due to the extraordinary assumption that the march of the relieving force to Kut would be a

trivial affair involving few casualties. General Aylmer's force, the strength of which we will not name, advanced with provision for dealing with only two or three hundred cases, or even fewer. The same amazing lack of judgment and foolish contempt of the enemy led 16 battalions being committed to frontal attacks on a bare level plain without artillery support. The results were disastrous, and the streams of wounded lacking medical attention formed a tragic sequel.

The medical organization at the battle of Ctesiphon was calculated on a scale of 375 casualties. Mr. Chamberlain knows the number of wounded on that occasion, without counting the sick. Mr. Hobhouse has charged the Ministry with "a most serious concealment of information" about the Mesopotamian operations. He is quite right, and the allegation applies with especial strength to the actions fought by General Aylmer last January. The veil which concealed Gallipoli has been drawn again on the Tigris ever since the day when Mr. Asquith made his impressive but entirely misleading announcement that our forces were "within measurable distance of Bagdad."

### Who Can Spell?

(New York Sun)

THERE are two English languages, one spoken and the other written. Oral and graphic English, the vulgar and the literary forms, are about as much alike as carthorse and racehorse. Linguistic history explains the difficulty that any normal American has in mastering the mysteries of English orthography, but the logic of etymological development is veiled to the folk, reserved to the scholar.

For the multitude who wish to write intelligibly, whether or not intelligently, the only way is the direct and unstrategic way of the spelling book. Spelling "reform" is as futile as it is bewildering, and it is as hateful as any other iconoclasm. Spelling is natural to the abnormal; they need no instruction. Those who need it can get it only by working step by painful step through the old-fashioned speller. Progress and attainment are to be measured best in the old-fashioned spelling bee.

In Oakland, Cal., 12,985 children in forty schools have been examined in spelling. More than one-fifth of the children spelled correctly all the words. About one child in ten misspelled more than half the words. The girls spell better than the boys, and the disparity between the sexes increases as the pupils grow older. It is not surprising to learn that children of professional men spell better than those of laborers and that children from homes where a foreign language is spoken spell English words even more miserably than those who come from English speaking homes, even though we might expect the aliens to take more pains and achieve better results.

These are but the commonplaces of spelling examinations. The important thing is the light thrown upon character and vocational training. Boys who expect to become farmers or baseball players are poorer spellers than those who anticipate entrance into the professions. The examiners recognize the fact that inability to put the alphabet through its drill may not be organically associated with that element in the boy's composition which determines his inclination to a job on the diamond; but there is the incontrovertible fact that all the boys with major league aspirations were "notoriously poor spellers." Yet it is also notorious that where the collegiate outfielder says "I got it," the professional coolly warns his teammates away with an unimpassably grammatical "I have it."

From Oakland, through the *Educational Review*, we learn that the automobile repairers, aviators and hair-dressers of the future spell better than do the wireless operators, mail clerks and merchants of the rising generation; an exhibition of perversity in the mundane constitution. Those who spell least spell best. The ancient wisdom is confirmed: If your boy is a good speller, make a blacksmith of him; if he cannot build a word on paper, encourage him toward a learned profession.

### A London Scot's Will

This was the will of Lieut. N. McG. Lowe, D.C.M., of the London Scottish, son of the former Berlin correspondent of the Times:

"In the event of my death, which I hope will be an honorable one on the field of battle, I appoint my brother, Charles Edward Berkeley Lowe, to be executor. He is to have the undisputed control of my affairs, and at his complete discretion.

"Bury me by the bracken bush,  
Beneath the blooming briar,  
And let never living mortal ken  
That a kindly Scot lies there.  
"Long Live the King."

## Question From The French Trenches And The Answer

The following letter was addressed to Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook:

### The Front.

Dear Sir:

This letter comes from the trenches in France, and the writer is a French soldier who has a special sympathy for American problems and American ideals. I have read The Outlook for the last few years, and even now the paper is sent to me quite regularly by relatives in America. Your contributions to The Outlook, always interesting to foreign observers of the American attitude toward religious questions, evince in these times of tribulation a well-marked character of consolation and encouragement; they are a balm to souls stricken in their most cherished ideals. Many among us feel shaken, not in our faith in God's mercy, but in our belief in human kind and civilization and man's perfectibility. And here you come, sir, with this great deed of yours, with this stanch optimism preached in such winning manner in spite of all that is happening, in spite of our bitter deceptions. I wish to tell you my gratitude for the hope that still lives in my heart, thanks in great part to the serene wisdom of your philosophy.

This letter is prompted more especially by your article "Whither?" in the issue for December 15, in which you vindicate so convincingly the religion of the present generation. This reading made me anxious to know your opinion about the doctrine of sacrificial atonement considered in relation with the innocent victims of this war, be they civilians or combatants. You say that you can explain to a skeptical friend a doctrine of sacrificial atonement and it will seem to him a mere scholastic theory, and perhaps it will be, as I state it, nothing more than a scholastic theory. But sacrificial atonement is not merely an historic fact, it is a present experience." Further you speak of "the reality of a continually repeating Gethsemane."

These words recalled to my mind an incident which is discussed in the French papers in 1897, when a famous preacher in Notre Dame Cathedral created a sensation by expressing from the pulpit a view of the question of atonement which seemed shocking, tactless, and too medieval for modern ears and feelings. It was upon a solemn and sad occasion, at the funeral service for the victims who had found a terrible death in the fire of the Bazaar de la Charite. I was a mere boy then, but I believe the eloquent Dominican said in substance: These ladies of high rank have not deserved such an end met while engaged in charitable work; but God used them as innocent victims, and sacrificed them to make atonement for the wickedness of skeptic France.

A similar incident occurred at the front not three months ago, when a military chaplain, speaking at a funeral, said that the fallen officers and soldiers were known to him to be faithful Christians, and that was the very reason why God had chosen them, the best among their fellows, to die and serve as redeems of a pagan world.

In both cases the untimely end of virtuous people is assimilated to the voluntary sacrifice of Christ, the suffering of the just, with or without their consent, being an atonement for the sins of the unjust.

Both cases caused a scandal in the lay papers, and in the last instance the Government was even urged to censure and to punish such unhuman utterances. The Catholic press upheld the incriminated opinions, saying that the blamers only showed the utter ignorance of the pure Christian doctrine so prevalent in modern French society.

I wonder how many people in France are ready to subscribe to such an interpretation of the Gospel? It seems to be a very stern doctrine which antagonizes sharply the common ideas of justice. It is true that justice becomes quite a conundrum in face of what we see every day out here. Why so much suffering? Do we deserve it? Can some good ever come out of such evil?

For many of us the only way out of this maze of enigmas is the theory of solidarity: we cannot possibly escape the solidarity which enchains us to our fellows; we surely gain through their qualities, and we must suffer through their faults, present or long past. But this is the scientific solution; what is the Gospel's?

Believe me, sir, very sincerely yours.

That the innocent suffer for the sins of the guilty, that the wise suffer for the folly of the foolish, is undoubtedly true. But that God,

## URGE TEA IN PLACE OF COFFEE

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—

Not long ago, a large shipment of Chinese leechi nuts arrived in San Francisco and passed the usual examination of the Customs officials.

who has told us to forgive our enemies, refuses to forgive his own, that he visits the penalty on the innocent that he may excuse the guilty, that he who has condemned the law "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" exacts as a condition of pardon an equivalent in suffering for every offense against his laws, is to me unthinkable. I hold this doctrine in all its forms and phases to be unscriptural, un-Christian, irrational, and its effects on thought and life immoral.

Your explanation, if it does not solve the unsolved riddle of life, at least throws light upon it: "We cannot possibly escape the solidarity which enchains us to our fellows." We cannot; would we wish to?

While you in the trenches are fighting the battle for the rights and liberties of mankind, some of us in America are doing all the little we

can do to arouse our slumberous fellow-citizens to realize that there is something better for America than to escape the solidarity which enchains us to our fellows. We do not wish that America should enter the war, because we do not believe that this would be the best thing she could do to promote the cause of liberty and justice, which we have at heart. But we do wish that all Americans shall be thinking of something else than how they can harvest prosperity for themselves out of their neighbors' tragedy, and shall do what in them lies to protect, not merely their own lives and interests, but the lives and interests of all non-combatants, whether neutrals or belligerents, whether on land or sea. In our enforced isolation we almost envy you who are in the thick of the battle. As you know, some Americans have testified to their desire to bear their neighbors' burden by entering the military service, and some of them by their service in the hospitals and in the Red Cross.

I live in a village which has by popular vote created a water supply owned and managed by the village.

Those who voted against it and those

who voted for this system equally get the advantage of it. Three times we have voted on the question whether we shall have a sewer, and each time the majority have voted no. If, as a result, the village is visited by an epidemic, those who voted for the sewer will suffer equally with those who voted against it. The wise suffer for the unwise; the unwise are benefited by the wisdom of the wise.

If it were not so, there could be no real progress in the community, and no brotherhood. The fact that we suffer for each other's faults and are benefited by each other's virtues gives us an interest in each other, compels us to consider each other's welfare, and inspires in us the desire to make the community wise and virtuous. This solidarity makes us one family, each seeking to understand his neighbors' opinion, to weigh his neighbors' judgments, and to consider his neighbors' well-being.

I have a friend who has developed in his village a boy's club. It is organized in four Indian tribes. These tribes are in competition for a cup which is given at the end of the year to the tribe which has the best record. No boy is individually rewarded for any service which he renders—it is credited to the tribe; no boy is penalized for any fault or failure—it is charged against the tribe; and no tribe reports against another tribe—each tribe keeps and reports its own record.

The result is, not a mutual responsibility, but a communal responsibility; not each member of the tribe responsible for the conduct of his fellow, but each member responsible for his tribe and the tribe responsible for each member.

The club has enacted a rule against cigarette smoking; and whereas five years ago cigarette smoking by boys on the village streets was very common, it is now almost unknown. The joint responsibility has banished it from the club, and the club has made it unfashionable in the village.

The history of America illustrates on a large scale the operation of this law of solidarity of which you have spoken. Sixty years ago half our Nation was dominated by the slave power. The majority of the people in the North tried to ease their conscience by disavowing to themselves and to others all responsibility for slavery. They washed their hands, saying: "We are innocent of the blood of the enslaved Negroes."

A small minority urged them to rid themselves of their responsibility by withdrawing from the Union and leaving slavery to perish, as they believed it would perish if unsupported by National authority. It

the examiners make in ascertaining its purity and quality, there is little excuse for a shipment of poor tea ever reaching this country.

The government has selected twelve tea standards which it considers the lowest maximum of purity and quality that should be sold to people of the United States. In comparing the sample of a tea shipment with these standards, the tea examiner brews a cup of each of them and tastes it. To the layman who drinks whatever tea is placed before him, and prefers coffee anyway, this seems a rather inadequate method of deciding so important a question as the destiny of several thousand pounds of tea. But when you have sampled as many kinds of teas as many times a day as do the tea examiners, your tea-taste comes pretty near to being infallible and you are qualified to judge as to its quality, at least.

In determining its purity the examiners employ what is known as the "Read Test," invented by a woman scientist of the Department of Agriculture. A small sample of the tea is placed in a sieve, where the dust is shaken over a piece of white paper.

When approximately one grain of dust has been accumulated it is pressed on to the paper so that any particles of coloring matter contained in it will streak the paper. The dust is then removed and the sheet of paper is inspected through a magnifying glass, when the presence of Prussian blue, soapstone or adulterating material is

thus detected.

Thus the government has made it impossible for us to drink an impure and inferior cup of tea, and the government experts, enthusiastic in their work, want us to discard coffee and become a tea-drinking nation. Already tea-drinking as a social fad is well established. We give tea musicales, tea dansants and we patronize tea rooms at four o'clock in the afternoon. In public we drink tea, but in the seclusion of our own homes we are apt to make a surreptitious raid on the kitchen and gratify our amorous craving for a cup of tea.

Now, however, we are told by government experts that tea is much better for us than coffee, and a great deal more invigorating. It has been pointed out that the tea-drinking armies of Europe display wonderful powers of endurance, due to the stimulating effect of tea. Mr. Mitchell strongly advocates the use of tea in preference to coffee in the American army. Daily, the value of tea as a national stimulant is becoming more apparent, and the government is making every effort to aid its popularity by keeping all but pure and well-flavored teas out of the country.

### Shameless Frivolity

A New York paragrapher arises to ask: Can those Senators who voted for the Gore resolution and the Representatives who supported the McLemore resolution be properly be called hyphenated sea-cessionists?

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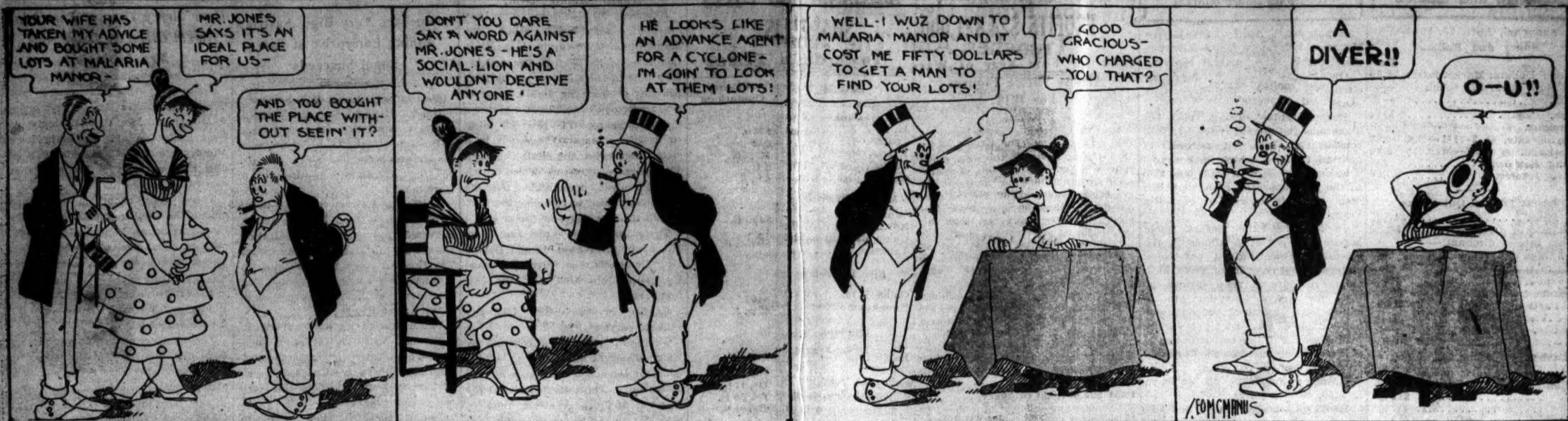
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## Bringing Up Father

S2 S2 S2 S2 S2 S2

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure HourLittle Bobbie's Pa  He Proves His  
Skill In Figures

By William F. Kirk

Last nite I had to do sum problems in arithmetic, thay was in measurements and thay was ousl hard. Ma was going to help me as soon as the company was gone, but Pa sed he wud help me. I guess Pa wanted to show off how smart he is.

The first problem was How much paper will it talk to paper a room 10 by 10. Ha, Ha, sed Pa, that is sum room, 10 by 10 by 10. A regular Ten room, sed Pa. Maybe thay wanted it to play tennis in, or read Tennyson's poems in, Ha, Ha.

Well, Bobbie, see Pa, that is a vary

easy problem. Ten times ten times ten is ten thousand, as I make it, sed Pa, so it wud talk about ten thousand feet of paper, inclooding the border, Pa sed. That is a lot of paiper, I hope the peopul that this problem is about are well fixed, sed Pa.

You got that one rong, I toaid Pa. That ain't the anser in the back of the book.

Then the book is rong, sed Pa. I am going to rite to the Board of Education. The vary idea of having books in the skools to mislead the yung.

I guess you will find that the anser in the book is rite, sed Ma. You must remember, husband dear, that you are getting old and forgetful. A man that forgets to cum hoam lots of times is likely to forget his arithmetic.

No, sed Pa, that is one of the wunderful things about me. I never forget what I learned in my young days. Things that happened to me in later years I am likely to forget, tho I shall never be abel to forget our marriage, said Ma, but my wunderful childhood stands out like a butiful pictur hanging on a wall.

You wunderful man, sed Ma. I will bet you a box of yure favorit cigars agenst a new hat for me that the anser is rite. We will call up Professor Ray and levee it to him.

So they called up Professor Ray and he gav the same anser as the anser in the book.

Beefoar you pay yure bet, sed Ma, are you satisfied?

No, sed Pa. But Professor Ray is a authority, sed Ma.

Then the telephone is out of order, sed Pa. I will pay the bet, but under protest.

You bet you will pay the bet, sed Ma. I will get the hat tomorrow and have it charged to you, my grata mathmatishun.

I guess Pa doesn't car much for arithmetic now.

## Questions And Answers

A says there is no such thing as genius born in a man and that were the brain of each normal child properly trained and devoted to the same studies for the same length of time each child could equal Paderewski. B says that a child not born with the gift of music cannot equal Paderewski. Reader:

Paderewski has said that he started to be a composer. The way other persons played his compositions dissatisfied him, so he began to study the pianoforte that he might play them satisfactorily himself. He was then past 30, but settled down to the tremendous labor involved in becoming a virtuoso—and became one.

Joseph Conrad, a Pole, went to sea in his teens and at 36 or so gave the world his first book, painfully born a few lines at a time in his sea wanderings. It was in English, which he had never heard in boyhood. Beethoven's greatest music, for the many voiced symphonic orchestra, was written when he could not hear a note of it. Yet who believes that another child precisely environed from birth, to 30 as were any of these men, would become another Paderewski, Beethoven or Conrad?

Always, I had supposed, the title of commander in chief of the army belonged solely to the Presidents of the United States. Yet on the tablet attached to the Trumbull portrait of Alexander Hamilton in the Governor's Room in the New York City Hall you read: "Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Armies, 1799-1804." Washington died in 1799. John Adams was President, followed by Jefferson in 1801. Why was this title Hamilton's and not theirs?

PRISCILLA PRIM.

In 1798, when there was a prospect of war with France, Washington accepted the command of the American army as Lieutenant-General and General, with the understanding that he should not serve unless it should be absolutely necessary; Hamilton was made second in command as Inspector-General with the rank of Major-General. In this there was nothing to conflict with the supremacy of President Adams; the

term commander-in-chief is loosely used.

On Washington's death Hamilton became the head of the army, which was soon after disbanded. Hamilton returning to the practice of law in New York in 1800. No warrant has been found for speaking of Hamilton as in chief command until 1804. In fact in the register of army officers of the United States compiled by Col. William H. Powell his name does not appear at all in the list of "Commanders in chief (sic) of the armies of the United States since the inauguration of the first President in 1789." There the record runs: James Wilkinson, Brigadier-General, December 15, 1799, to July 3, 1798; George Washington, Lieutenant-General and General, July 3, 1798, to December 14, 1799; James Wilkinson, Brigadier-General, June 15, 1800, to January 27, 1812.

Please tell me where I can obtain an account of outrages on the civil populations of Belgium and France.

R. A. H.

The Bryce report on alleged German outrages is published by Macmillan and Co. New York. Some other publications are "The Case of Belgium," published for the Belgian Delegates to the United States by *Le Monde Belge*, *Le Monde Belge et les Allemands*, *Le Monde Belge et l'Allemagne*, by Davignon, Bloud et Gay, Paris, and "La Belgique et l'Allemagne," by Davignon, printed by Harrison and Son, London.

## Do You Know That

The "bride-ale" custom, which still survives, was the right of a bride to sell ale on her wedding day, at handsome prices, to help furnish the home.

It was an old custom, and still lingers, for the wedding cake to be broken over the bride's head and the pieces of cake scrambled for.

It was deemed especially lucky for a bride to enter her house under two swords crossed in the manner of a St. Andrews cross.

There are 32,430 buildings, churches and chapels in which marriages can be legally solemnized in England and Wales.

**Victrola**

Victrola VI  
\$25  
Other styles  
\$15 to \$25.



VICTOR  
AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Question From  
French Trenches

(Continued from Page 6)

took years of public agitation and the shock of a great war to convince the people of the free States of the solidarity of the Nation, to convince them that they were responsible for the crime of slavery, and could not rid themselves of that responsibility by consenting to a dissolution of the Union. In Abraham Lincoln's second inaugural address, almost his last words to his fellow-countrymen, he put this solidary of the Nation, this inescapable responsibility for its wrongdoing, solemnly before the people:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether!'"

The solidarity of the family, the community, the nation, all point to the solidarity of the human race. Frenchman, Belgian, Englishman, generations yet unborn.

## Washable

## "Synoleo" Color Wash

An Oil Paint thinned with Water applied like Distemper and drying as hard as Cement.

Gives Flat Enamel Results at Distemper Cost.

Specified by all the leading Architects.  
Further Particulars and  
Book of Colours stocked in Shanghai

from  
Branch House of Actual Manufacturers  
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.

2A Kiukiang  
Road.  
Phone 2010

W.H.C.

## REASONS FOR INSTALLING GAS

- (1) The Best Light for the Least cost.
- (2) The Most Efficient form of cooking, grilling, boiling and washing.
- (3) The Most Convenient method of warming halls, bathrooms, bedrooms, etc.
- (4) Is able to produce steaming Hot Water from a geyser Instantaneously.
- (5) Applicable to All Kinds of apparatus such as smoothing irons, coopers, glue pots, combustion furnaces, crucibles, sterilizing ovens, brazing, soldering, jpanning, etc.
- (6) The Cheapest way to obtain power for driving all kinds of machinery, no boiler, chimney, coal or dirt.

For particulars apply to  
**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**  
Engineer's Office,  
Showroom,  
5, Thibet Road,  
29, Nanking Road.

## LADIES—Spring is here! Do you need a Tonic?

BORDEN'S STERILIZED NATURAL MILK is prepared under the most approved sanitary conditions and expert supervision, from cows in the finest dairy sections of the United States of America. Each case contains

48 extra large cans (22oz.).

## TRY THIS:

NATURAL MILK TONIC. No. 1, with Fruit Juices. To a glass of cold BORDEN'S NATURAL MILK, add four tablespoons of any "DEL MONTE" acidious fruit juice, or APPLE CIDER. Shake in shaker until it foams and grate nutmeg lightly over the top.

Watch for our Recipes

**CONNELL BROTHERS CO.**  
Shanghai  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.	
<b>Money and Bullion</b>	
Mexican Dollars: Market rates: 72.60	
Bar Gold Bars: 978 touch...	6.88
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	19.14
Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 2-11 1/4-Tls. 6.88	
Exch. @ 72.7-Mex. \$ 9.40	
Peking Dollars: 349	
Native Interest .06	
Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	21.1d.
Bar rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s. %	
4 m-s. %	
6 m-s. %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-m.	
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 28.81	
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 477	
Consols	—
Banks Buying Rates	
London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-04	
London 4 m-s. Dcys. 3-07	
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-04	
London 6 m-s. Dcys. 3-07	
Paris 4 m-s. 426 1/2	
New York 69 1/2	
New York Demand 69 1/2	
Hongkong T.T. 72 1/2	
Japan T.T. 72	
Batavia T.T. 165 1/2	
CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX- CHANGE FOR APRIL	
£1-Hk. Tls. 6.40	
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. 4.41	
1-Marks. 3.62	
Gold £ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.36	
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.45	
" 1-Rupies. 2.34	
" 1-Roubles. 2.29	
1-Mex. \$ 1.50	

## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 20.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Owing to Easter holidays our circular is dated one day earlier than usual.

Business still continues brisk, but quotations all round have suffered considerably, both on account of political troubles, which have caused a lack of confidence in trade, and also to the near approach of April Settlement, which is reported to be fairly heavy.

In Shanghai the market would appear to be at a standstill, the ostensible reason given out being political troubles. There have been vague rumours current during the last few days, pointing to a satisfactory solution of China's political troubles, but it is to be feared, as usual, the real situation is a sealed book as far as European knowledge goes.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 2d. per lb. in London market quiet.

Banks—Hongkong Banks are still offering at \$740 with a small business done at \$735.

Marine Insurances—Unions are quoted nominally at \$935 ex dividend. Cantons are wanted at \$425, probably a little more could be paid, whilst North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtze at \$285 continue at previously reported quotations.

Fire Insurances—China Fires are quiet at \$167, and Hongkong Fires could be placed at \$395.

Shipping—Douglas have changed hands at \$135 but the volume of business has been small. Preferred Indos are offering at \$49 and Deferred Indos have come to business at \$126 for the end of the month. Star Ferries are offering at \$40, and Steamboats at \$23. Waterboats could probably be placed at \$15 1/2.

Refineries—China Sugars. The closing quotation last week was \$125, but the market opened weak on Monday, and has suffered a sharp fall, as low as \$110 being done for cash. At the close the rate is \$114. Luzons are still offering at \$35.

Oils and Mining—Langkats have been quoted more or less nominal all through the week at Tls. 31 until Wednesday, when sellers came out at Tls. 29 1/2 with a small business done at Tls. 29. The market has since rallied slightly, and at the close the rate is Tls. 31. Raubs are enquired for at \$3, and Urals are offering at 35s. 0d. Tronos have buyers in London at 40s. 0d, and Shells at 100s. 0d, the local rate for the latter being 98s. 0d. sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have weakened slightly and business has resulted at \$1 with buyers at \$81 for June. Hongkong Docks owing to the pressure of sailing orders have receded to \$124 cash, the market fairly quiet at the rate. Shanghai Docks have sellers at \$76 with no buyers in evidence at the moment. Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Enginings at Tls. 10 1/2 are featureless.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Central Estates continue to offer at \$99 and Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$103. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$113 and New Humphreys Estates at \$7. West Points have come to business at \$88 1/2 and Kowloon Lands have small buyers at \$38.

Cotton Mills—Evos at Tls. 140, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 88, Kung Yiks at Tls. 13, and Yangtzeapoos at Tls. 54 are quiet with nothing doing.

Electric Companies—Hongkong Electrics are quoted \$49 buyers after a small business at slightly under this rate. Hongkong Trams are wanted at the price of \$425 per ton now obtaining.

Lowest of Armor Prices

"It may be added that while another steel price has greatly increased, the foregoing figure at which we now offer to make armor for the United States is not only a lower price than has been paid by the Government for more than ten years, but it is also a substantially lower price than is paid for armor by the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy as being quite as low as the price at which the government could possibly manufacture armor on its own account after taking into account all proper charges. As a concrete working basis for such negotiations Bethlehem Steel Company has offered to manufacture one third of the armor plate required for the contemplated five-year naval program (estimated at approximately 120,000 tons) for a price of \$395 per ton for side armor, as compared with the price of \$425 per ton now obtaining.

Exchange—The demand rate on London is 2s. 1d., and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71%.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

is

A BRITISH COMPANY

with headquarters in Shanghai. You can therefore deal direct with

THE HEAD OFFICE

Assets ..... Tls. 9,324,124.87

Assurances in force ..... Tls. 31,711,861.00

For All Life, Endowment and Annuity Rates, apply to the

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

or any of the Company's Branch Offices throughout Asia.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

BICKERTON'S

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years. 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

FRAZAR & Co.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL'S PROFITS \$24,821,000

## Gain for First Year of War Almost Thrice Figures

For 1914

New York, March 23.—The report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation for 1915, the first year of the war, shows that principally on account of extraordinary profits on war contracts the net earnings were \$24,821,000, as compared with \$9,650,000 in 1914. The report indicates, moreover, that this extraordinary prosperity is continuing in 1916, for unfilled orders on at the end of the year amounted to \$17,763,000, as compared with \$46,513,000 at the end of 1914.

The computation of net earnings was made after deduction of \$4,391,000 for repairs and maintenance. Interest charges took \$2,343,000 of the balance, and depreciation, renewals and amortization \$4,716,000, leaving a net income of \$17,763,000, as compared with \$15,580,000 in 1914.

Paid \$24,801,000 in Wages

The average number of employees in the year was 22,064, as compared with 15,886 in 1914. Wages paid in 1915 amounted to \$21,801,000, against \$14,315,000 in 1914.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman and E. G. Grace, president, say in the report that foreign and domestic demand have combined to produce an actual shortage of steel making capacity in this country and have resulted in a rapid increase in the price of steel products. The Bethlehem Company, they add, is running to capacity in all departments except the armor plate department, and they present their side of the controversy with the government as follows:

"Your attention is called to the fact that a bill is pending in Congress and has, with the support of the Secretary of the Navy, been recommended for passage by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, providing for the building of the government at an expense of \$11,000,000 of an armor plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year. "This capacity provides for more than double what have been the average actual requirements of the United States for armor over the past twenty years, and if such a bill is passed by the government at the building of the plant will be virtually destroyed. Bethlehem Steel Company has more than 7,000,000 now invested in its plant devoted to this use—and useless for any other purpose.

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Exchange—The demand rate on London is 2s. 1d., and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 71%.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. & S. B. Chartered. \$775.

Russ.-Asiatic. 252.

Cathay, ordy. 21 B.

Cathay, pref. 6 1/2 S.

Marine Insurances

Canton. \$425 B.

North China. 175.

Union of Canton. 394 1/2 d.

Yangtze. 3285.

Fire Insurances

China Fire. \$167.

Hongkong Fire. 393 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref. Tls. 124.

Indo-China Def. 98d. 6d. S.

"Shell". Tls. 17 1/2 S.

Shanghai Tug. 50 B.

Kochien. Tls. 20 S.

Mining

Kaiping. Tls. 12 1/2.

Oriental Cons. 37s. 6d.

Philippine. Tls. 2.85.

Raub. Tls. 3 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock. \$123 1/2 B.

Shanghai Dock. 82.

New Eng. Works. Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf. Tls. 85 S.

Hongkong Wharf. 78 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land. Tls. 102 S.

China Land. 50 N.

Wellswa Land. Tls. 101 S.

Central Stores. Tls. 3.

China Realty (ord.). 48 1/2 B.

China Realty (pref.). Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

E-wo. Tls. 140.

Anglo-Persian. 112 1/2.

International. 75 1/2.

International Pref. 76.

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

Capital ..... \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Gathaberton, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

Mr. H. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Most Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Pakkag

Bangkok Hullo Penang

Batavia Ipol Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Calcutta Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulalal-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Delhi Malacca Taiping

Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientin

Shanghai Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

### Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves ..... " 48,000,000.00

Successors and Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Batambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtsa Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Malibong Papeete

Hankou Fnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

### Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishoptgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

Jean Jadot.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Baumers: Societe Generale de Belgique.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOERN, Manager.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

22,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Gathaberton, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

Mr. H. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Most Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Pakkag

Bangkok Hullo Penang

Batavia Ipol Puket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Calcutta Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kulalal-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Delhi Malacca Taiping

Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientin

Shanghai Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,

M. ——.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 22,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan) Hongkong Tsingtau (Chefoo) Newchwang Vladivostock

Chenoweth Nicolayevsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-a

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Taels current accounts 3%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

### International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid up ..... U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. 4,310,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers: Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

### The Merchant's Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital ..... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

## Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rates: Tls.	72.50
Gold Bars: Tls. touch.	—
Bar Silver .....	—
Copper Cash .....	1914
Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 21 1/4—Tls. 6.83	
Exch. @ 72 1/4—Mex. \$ 349	
Peck Bar .....	349
Native Interest .....	.06

## Latest London Quotations

Bank Silver .....	31 1/4
Bank rate of discount .....	5%
Market rate of discount: 3 m.s. .....	%
4 m.s. .....	%
6 m.s. .....	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.a. Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 28.31 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 477

## Consols

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London .....	T.T. 2-11 1/2
London .....	Demand 2-11 1/2
India .....	T.T. 218 1/2
Paris .....	T.T. 412 1/2
Paris .....	Demand 413
New York .....	T.T. 69 1/2
New York .....	Demand 69 1/2
Hongkong .....	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan .....	T.T. 72
Batavia .....	T.T. 165 1/2

## Banks Buying Rates

London .....	4 m.s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London .....	4 m.s. Dcys. 3-0 1/2
London .....	6 m.s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London .....	6 m.s. Dcys. 3-0 1/2
Paris .....	4 m.s. 436 1/2
New York .....	4 m.s. 72

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-  
CHANGE FOR APRIL

£1-Bk. Tls. ....	6.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. ....	4.41
1-Marks. ....	3.62
Gold \$ 1-Bk. Tls. ....	1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. ....	1.48
1-Rupees. ....	2.84
1-Roubles. ....	2.29
1-Mex. \$ ....	1.50

## Chinese Exchange Rates

## Rates of Exchange

## Bank of China

(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.55
Chinese Dollars, 72.55
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 79 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 105 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —
April 25, 1916.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

## Official

Langkats Tls. 30.00
Alma Tls. 16.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50
Butes Tls. 2.00
Butes Tls. 2.05
Chemor United Tls. 2.30
Cheng Tls. 4.50
Consolidated Tls. 4.45
Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00
Permatas Tls. 7.00
Sensawangs Tls. 23.00
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.40
Shanghai Phahng Tls. 2.20
Sungai Duri Tls. 14.00
Taipings Tls. 8.15
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.25
Tebongs Tls. 29.00
Karan Tls. 18.50
Pengkalan Tls. 12.50
Semambus Tls. 2.20
New Eng. Tls. 10.10
Direct Business Reported
Batu Anams Tls. 1.90
Zhangbes Tls. 7.00

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Shai Lands Debs. 6%
Tls. 100.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.45 April
Bukitis Tls. 6.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 28.00 cash
Zhangbes Tls. 6.75 cash
Shanghai Klebang Tls. 1.40 cash
Kotas Tls. 13.25 cash

## Direct

Shai Lands Debs. 6%
Tls. 100.00 cash

## Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50 cash

## BICKERTON'S

## PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.  
72 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

## Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, April 20.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:

Owing to Easter holidays our circular is dated one day earlier than usual.

Business still continues brisk, but quotations all round have suffered considerably, both on account of political troubles, which have caused a lack of confidence in trade, and also to the near approach of April Settlement, which is reported to be fairly heavy.

In Shanghai the market would appear to be at a standstill, the ostensible reason given out being political troubles. There have been vague rumours current during the last few days, pointing to a satisfactory solution of China's political troubles, but it is to be feared, as usual, the real situation is a sealed book as far as European knowledge goes.

Rubber is quoted 3s. 2d. per lb. in London, market quiet.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks are still offering at \$740 with a small business done at \$735.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are quoted nominally at 1935 ex dividend. Cantons are wanted at \$425, probably a little more could be paid, whilst North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtze at \$285 continue at previously reported quotations.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are quiet at \$167, and Hongkong Fires could be placed at \$395.

Shipping.—Douglas have changed hands at \$185 but the volume of business has been small. Preferred Indos are offering at \$49 and Deferred Indos have come to business at \$126 for the end of the month. Star Ferries are offering at \$40, and Steamboats at \$23. Waterboats could probably be placed at \$15 1/2.

Refineries—China Sugars. The closing quotation last week was \$125, but the market opened weak on Monday, and has suffered a sharp fall, as low as \$110 being done for cash. At the close the rate is \$114. Luzons are still offering at \$35.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have been quoted more or less nominal all through the week at Tls. 31 until Wednesday, when sellers came out at Tls. 29 1/2 with a small business done at Tls. 29. The market has since rallied slightly, and at the close the rate is Tls. 31. Raubs are enquired for at \$33, and Urals are offering at \$35. 04. Tronhous have buyers in London at 46s. 0d. and Shells at 100s. 0d. the local rate for the latter being 98s. 0d. sellers.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have weakened slightly and business has resulted at \$78 with buyers at \$81 for June. Hongkong Docks owing to the pressure of selling orders have receded to \$76 with no buyers in evidence at the moment. Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Kengheerings at Tls. 10 1/2 are featureless.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates continue to offer at \$90 and Hongkong Lands are wanted at \$103. Hongkong Hotels have buyers at \$113 and Humphreys Estates at \$7. West Points have come to business at \$85 1/2 and Kowloon Lands have small buyers at \$32.

Cotton Mills—Ewos at Tls. 140, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 88, Kung Yik at Tls. 13, and Yangtzeopco Tls. 54 are quiet with nothing doing.

Electric Companies—Hongkong Electrics are quoted \$49 buyers after a small business at slightly under this rate. Hongkong Trams are wanted at \$6 ex div., and China Lights at \$4.60.

The Hongkong Tramway Co. Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 15th April, 1916 is as follows:

Receipts Aggregate for week Receipts for 15 weeks

This year .... \$13,379 \$18,382

Last year .... 10,174 161,923

Increase .... 3,205 26,460

Miscellaneous—China Provinces are offering at \$10 and China Providents at \$20. Watsons are in demand at \$10. Peak Trams (old) at \$10 and (new) at 85 cents and Dairy Farms at \$35 are also wanted at quotations. Ropes are quiet market at \$37, and Cables have buyers at \$9.70.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 1d. and the T.T. exchange rate on Shanghai is 71%.

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

April 25, 1916.

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in

Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —

On Canton, Demand, payable in

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

### Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital ..... \$1,300,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office: 25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montague Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosselin, Esq.

Mr. Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Scott Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Holla Penang

Batavia Ipoh Fuket

Bombay Karachi Rangoon

Calcutta Klang Saigon

Canton Kobe Seremban

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Shanghai

Delhi Malacca Sourabaya

Foochow Manila Taiping

Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,000,000

..... \$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Eddins, Esq. (Chairman)

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipooh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala-Singapore

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manilà Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtao

Hollo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

Yester.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 25,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Fr. 45,000,000.00

Reserves ..... 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Batambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtsa Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondicherry Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parlementaire.

SOCIETE ANONYME: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

### International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. \$1,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kukleng Road.

### Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 45,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 25,000,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYON: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10:30* Seattle	Shidzuka maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	2 P.M. Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.		
..	5 San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.		
..	6 San Francisco	Yucatan	Br. J. M. & Co.		
..	9 P.M. San Francisco	Tenyu maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
..	11 Seattle	Canada maru	Br. B. & S.		
..	15 New York	Indrawati	Br. B. & S.		
..	20 P.M. Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C. P. O. S.		
..	21 1:00 San Francisco	Floridian	Br. Dodwell		
..	21 noon Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	23 P.M. Vancouver	Tambo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
..	4 noon Seattle	Shinyo maru	Br. C. P. O. S.		
..	12 noon Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	17 P.M. Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.		
..	26 P.M. Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.		
Sept 1	1 P.M. San Francisco etc.	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.		

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	6:30* Moji, Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Cie M. M.	
..	27 noon Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Br. R. V. F.		
..	28 3:00 Nagasaki	Patroon	Br. R. V. F.		
..	28 8:30 Nagasaki, Moji	Yawata maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Cie M. M.	
May 2	2 P.M. Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.		
..	2 P.M. Moji, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Cie M. M.	
..	9 P.M. Moji, Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.	Cie M. M.	
..	9 P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyu maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	2 P.M. London via Cape	Nelus	Br. B. & S.		
May 1	9:30* Marseilles, London	Namur	Br. P. & O.		
..	1 P.M. Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br. B. & S.		
..	3 10:30 London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	4 A.M. London via Cape	Monteagle	Br. J. M. & Co.		
..	4 P.M. Liverpool	Merionethshire	Br. J. M. & Co.		
..	8 Genoa, London	Porthos	Fr. Cie M. M.		
..	10 P.M. Marshall	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line		
..	10 10:30 London via Ports	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.		
..	12 P.M. Liverpool via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	15 7:00* London via Cape	Ona	Br. B. & S.		
..	15 D.L. London	Nankin	Br. P. & O.		
..	15 9:30* Marseilles, London	Monmouthshire	Br. C. M. & Co.		
..	15 Genoa	Cordillera	Br. C. M. M.		
..	24 P.M. Marseilles etc.	Kamo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	28 A.M. London via Cape	City of Lincoln	Br. S. Tomes		
..	29 9:30 Marseilles etc.	Novara	Br. P. & O.		
June 7	7 P.M. Marseilles, London	Andre Lebon	Br. Cie M. M.		
..	11 A.M. Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	12 A.M. Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br. P. & O.		
..	21 P.M. Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr. Cie M. M.		

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	8 A.M. Hongkong	Kwangtung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
..	26 4:00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.		
..	26 A.M. Foochow	Hsinming	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
..	27 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br. B. & S.		
..	27 D.L. Swatow, Wuhu	Haiping	Br. B. & S.		
..	30 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.		
..	4 8:00* Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.		
..	4 noon Hongkong, Canton	Kamakura maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	4 P.M. Hongkong	Shantung	Br. B. & S.		
..	26 10:00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Nippon maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 26	8 A.M. Antung	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.		
..	27 7:00* Tientsin, Dalny	Kohoku maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
..	27 D.L. Chefoo, Newchwang	Holow	Br. B. & S.		
..	28 8:00* Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap. S. M. R.		
..	28 3:00 Vladivostock	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.		
..	28 10:00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.		

\* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 25	Ningpo	Kiangtien	2010	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.	
Apr 25	Swatow	Shantung	1040	Br. C. M. & Co.		
Apr 25	Japan	Chelan maru	1067	Jap. M. B. K.		
Apr 25	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap. M. B. K.		
Apr 25	Japan	Neleus	4260	Br. B. & S.		
Apr 25	Hongkong	Ningchow	5836	Br. B. & S.		
Apr 25	Hongkong	Koboku maru	1611	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Apr 25	Hongkong	Daihigenzan maru	1140	Jap. M. B. K.		
Apr 25	Hongkong	Kiangyu	1222	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Apr 25	Kuklung and Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br. J. M. & Co.		
..	25 Amoy, Swatow	Protens	1025	Nor. K. M. A.		
..	25 Amoy, Swatow	Tamsul	919	Br. B. & S.		
..	25 Amoy, Swatow	Shunten	1081	Br. B. & S.		
..	25 San Francisco	China	3186	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.		
..	25 Ningpo	Kiangtien	2012	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 25	Hankow etc.	Yohang maru	1957	Jap. N. K. K.	
..	25 Hankow etc.	Luhen	1735	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
..	25 Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap. N. Y. K.	
..	25 Hankow etc.	Kooshing	2101	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	
..	25 Hankow	Rangoon maru	3316	Br. J. M. & Co.	
..	25 Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1856	Br. B. & S.	
..	25 Dalny	Sakaki maru	754	Jap. N. Y. K.	
..	25 Chinwangtien and Hankow	Yusang	1122	Br. J. M. & Co.	
..	25 Amoy, Swatow	Protens	1025	Nor. K. M. A.	
..	25 Amoy, Swatow	Tamsul	919	Br. B. & S.	
..	25 Amoy, Swatow	Shunten	1081	Br. B. & S.	
..	25 San Francisco	China	3186	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
..	25 Ningpo	Kiangtien	2012	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.	

## Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents




<tbl\_r cells="6" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1

**Germans Win Ginovka Trench, But Fail To Stem Counter-Attack**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, April 22.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—April 19.—The western front.—In the Dvinsk region, south of the village of Gurbunovka, during the night of April 18, the Germans opened a hurricane artillery fire on one of the trenches of the village of Ginovka. They then attacked and occupied the trench.

By our counter-attack they were ejected from it. In the region west of Postava, our artillery dispersed an enemy column.

In the region to the north-west of Kremensk and in the region of the Upper Strya, the enemy sprang several mines.

The Black Sea.—One of our submarines, while being attacked without any result by an enemy aeroplane, sank a steamer and a sailing brig at the very entrance of the Bosphorus. The submarine was subjected to heavy fire from the enemy's batteries.

The Turkish front.—Near Ashkalin, westward of Erserum, our troops during the night stormed a strongly-fortified mountain ridge and a height about 8,750 feet above the sea. We captured four officers and over 120 men. The enemy left several hundred dead on the field.

Several of the enemy's units which had just recently arrived from the Gallipoli Peninsula were completely annihilated. The remaining Turkish troops which took part in the fighting suffered heavy losses from our fire and bayonet charges.

April 20.—On the western front, the enemy bombarded the region of the Venian bridge-head. South of Lake Drisivat, an artillery duel is in progress.

On the Turkish front in the coast region, a small party of Russian scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Kovalev, ambushed and captured seven Turkish officers and one hundred and ninety men belonging to one of the regiments which recently arrived in the Trebizond region, under the command of a German officer.

In Trebizond, we captured several six-inch guns. The town has not suffered from the fighting. The Turkish inhabitants have fled. The Christians remained and met our troops with great enthusiasm.

South of Bills, our troops are continuing to drive away the Turks from the heights and are advancing in the direction of Igart. They repulsed all the counter-attacks delivered by the Turks, who left several hundred dead on the battlefield. We have taken prisoners.

Later.—On the western front, the Germans bombarded the trenches of the Ikskul bridge-head with guns of heavy and light caliber. Our fire silenced part of the German artillery and machine-guns.

On the right flank of the Jakobstadt region, an artillery duel is also taking place. West of Olyka and north of Muravitz, the enemy attempted to approach our trenches, but were repulsed.

In Galicia, the enemy delivered a determined attack on Popov's Hill, which ended in failure.

On the Turkish front, we are continuing to advance in the coast region.

The fraternity of arms between the Russian and French armies is still more enhanced by the arrival of Russian troops at Marseilles.

**Belief Prevails Carranzistas Will Join Villa and Massacre Americans**



All along the Mexican border alarm prevails over the belief that the Carranzistas will join Villa and massacre the American residents supposed to guard against Villa and his bands. The troops are commanded by Gen. Calles the Mexican Military Governor of Sonora and Prieta, Mexico from the Yaqui River country and have stopped for Col. Fierros. Col. Fierros is the figure in white at the extreme left.

**ROWING CLUB REGATTA DESPITE ALLIGATORS**

Arrangements Made for Oarsmen's Events, But Swimmers Given a Scare

**NANKING WINS FINAL GAME FROM QUIROS**

Gunboat's Baseball Team However Is Victor in the Series, 5 Games To 3

Special Correspondence of The China Press  
Nanking, April 22.—Nanking won the last game of the series from the Quiros this afternoon 11-9. The batters seemed to have their eye on the ball all the time, and both teams pounded the pitchers at will. The Quiros took the lead early in the game and it looked like a walk-over until the last half of the seventh when the home team drove in four runs. In the eighth four more runs were scored by Nanking making it 11-9. Sullivan was given the poorest support he has had this spring, while McCloy kept the 11 hits off his delivery well scattered after one bad inning, the third, when four runs were scored by the sailors.

It is expected that the Quiros will leave Nanking early next week so the game this afternoon was probably the last of the present series. The games with the Quiros have for the most part been well attended and a great deal of interest has been shown in the team by the local fans. It is hoped that series will be arranged with other boats that come here. Possibly a team representing Nanking will be able to make an appearance in Shanghai about June 25 for a three game series. As yet nothing definite has been settled.

The results of the eight games with the Quiros are as follows:

(10 innings)

Quiros 5 Nanking 4 ..... March 18  
Quiros 4 Nanking 1 ..... March 25  
Quiros 8 Nanking 10 ..... March 29

Quiros 10 Nanking 9 ..... April 1  
Quiros 15 Nanking 7 ..... April 8  
Quiros 3 Nanking 3 ..... April 12  
Quiros 7 Nanking 3 ..... April 19  
Quiros 9 Nanking 11 ..... April 22

Quiros won 5: Nanking won 3.

Lineup as follows:

Quiros

A. H. B. AS. P.C. E.

Bailey, rf. 3 1 0 0 0 0  
Glowacki, 2b. 4 3 3 4 3 0  
Kinman, ss. 3 1 0 1 2 0  
Schnoor, 1b. 3 1 1 1 1 2  
Stevenson, 3b. 4 2 1 1 1 0  
Myers, M. 4 2 1 1 1 0  
Gifford, cf. 4 0 0 0 1 0  
Light, c. 3 1 2 0 0 1  
Sullivan, p. 3 0 0 0 1 1

31 11 9 7 18 6

Nanking

A. H. B. AS. P.C. E.

Dadisman, c. 3 1 1 0 0 0  
Woods, 1b. 3 1 0 1 0 1  
Gish, 2b. 4 1 0 0 1 1  
Price, ss. 4 1 0 2 1 1

21 11 9 7 18 6

**MORE JAPAN WARSHIPS FOR CHINESE WATERS**

Gunboats Preparing to Depart For the Yangtsze to Protect Interests

Tokio, April 19.—The gunboats Chihaya and Yodo, which have just been added to the sixth battle flotilla of the Third Squadron, are now preparing at Kure for their departure for the Yangtsze, whither they have been ordered to proceed, reports the Hochi. The seventh destroyer flotilla and the third torpedo flotilla have already left their base, according to the same paper, for similar operations. The Third Japanese Squadron has its base in Chinese waters.

Protection of Japanese Interests

Tokio, April 21.—According to the Asahi, Japanese war-ships have been sent and are being sent to South China for the protection of Japanese interests there, in view of the threatening situation in China. The Osaka paper learns from Kure that the battleships Kashima (flagship), Shikishima, and Katori, of the Third Fleet, have proceeded in the direction of Wuchow, while the 7th and the

14th divisions of the Third Torpedo Flotilla, and the 11th division of the Second Torpedo Flotilla, which consists of the destroyers Matsu, Susi, and Sakaki, have arrived in Hongkong. On the 18th instant the cruiser Suma arrived near Hongkong from Sasebo, and the gun-boats Fushimi, Sumida, and Toba, in the harbor of Shanghai, have been armed.

On the 19th instant the gun-boat Chihaya left Kure and is now in Hirado. The 7th warship and another gunboat Yodo in Kure have already made preparations for departure and are awaiting instructions

14. 18. 21. 24. 27. 30. 33. 36. 39. 42. 45. 48. 51. 54. 57. 60. 63. 66. 69. 72. 75. 78. 81. 84. 87. 90. 93. 96. 99. 102. 105. 108. 111. 114. 117. 120. 123. 126. 129. 132. 135. 138. 141. 144. 147. 150. 153. 156. 159. 162. 165. 168. 171. 174. 177. 180. 183. 186. 189. 192. 195. 198. 201. 204. 207. 210. 213. 216. 219. 222. 225. 228. 231. 234. 237. 240. 243. 246. 249. 252. 255. 258. 261. 264. 267. 270. 273. 276. 279. 282. 285. 288. 291. 294. 297. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295. 298. 20. 23. 26. 29. 32. 35. 38. 41. 44. 47. 50. 53. 56. 59. 62. 65. 68. 71. 74. 77. 80. 83. 86. 89. 92. 95. 98. 101. 104. 107. 110. 113. 116. 119. 122. 125. 128. 131. 134. 137. 140. 143. 146. 149. 152. 155. 158. 161. 164. 167. 170. 173. 176. 179. 182. 185. 188. 191. 194. 197. 190. 193. 196. 199. 202. 205. 208. 211. 214. 217. 220. 223. 226. 229. 232. 235. 238. 241. 244. 247. 250. 253. 256. 259. 262. 265. 268. 271. 274. 277. 280. 283. 286. 289. 292. 295.

